The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

[To be Continued.]

CHAPTER X.

February 5, 1865, Sunday, regiment joined in a move to Hatchers Run. Second battle on Hatchers Run; enemy's works captured and held; worked in trenches all night; very cold.

Feb. 6, fortified and skirmished all last night and today.

Feb. 7, worked all night. Regiment returned to garrison duty at Fort Cummings in the afternoon, amid snow and rain.

Feb. 8, tore down tents and packed up at midnight, and so remained till night of the 9th; no orders to move having come we again put up tents. Nearly froze during this unsheltered wait, in zero weather and no fires.

Feb. 12, Sunday, after morning inspection, the entire regiment went out three miles with arms, picks and shovels, to the advanced lines, worked in the trenches all day and returned late in the night.

Feb. 14, out fortifying on new lines. Rained hard all day, froze as it fell; returned to Fort Cummings after night.

March 25, 1865, left Fort Cummings and moved to front line before Fort Sampson. Battle at Fort Sampson; regiment lost ten men; returned to Fort Cummings toward morning of the 26th.

March 27, moved five miles southwest and formed lines of battle on north side of Gravelly Run; a skirmish ensued; enemy retreated.

March 28, moved a few miles and formed lines near Dabney's steam saw mill, half a mile west of Hatchers Run.

March 29, joined the Corps on general line of battle near the Boydton Plank Road; 5th Corps to the left, 24th Corps to the right of the 2nd Corps, all facing north. Dreadful rain.

March 30, fighting along this line. Regiment lost one man.

March 31, fighting continues over same ground. Regiment lost in killed and wounded forty-one; missing one.

April 1, 1865, steady fighting; many killed and wounded; five thousand prisoners taken. Marched all night, ten miles west; joined Sheridan's army at day-break April 2nd, a few miles north of Five Forks.

April 2, moved a few miles north and fought at South Side railroad. Advance all along the line; Confederate lines broken everywhere.

April 3, started long before daybreak and moved west through forest and swamp, in the direction of Nottoway Court House. Confederates evacuated Petersburg and Richmond during the night; Union troops took possession in the forenoon.

April 4, marched at 3 a. m. west, toward Burkeville, twenty miles; Confederate army in full retreat; Union army in wild pursuit.

April 5, marched twenty miles, in Sheridan's wake, to Jetersville. Great battle at Jetersville; Confederates defeated.

April 6, marched to Deatonsville, eight miles, and took part in battle. Later moved to Sailors Creek. Great battle was fought; Confederates routed. Union loss 1180 men, Confederate 6000.

April 7, moved ten miles west, to Farmville where the 2nd Corps fought its last battle.

April 8, moved out before day-break; crossed the Appomattox river to the north and marched to New Store, twenty miles, and bivouacked in the woods. Confederate retreat blocked; intense excitement throughout the Union army.

April 9, Sunday, marched very early in the morning, along the Appomattox Court House road, ten miles, and halted near Rockey river, five miles from Appomattox Court House. A truce was ordered at 10 a. m. and articles of surrender signed at 4 p. m., at Appomattox Court House, one hundred miles west of Petersburg and the same distance from Richmond, Va.

April 10, the greater part of the Union army started on the homeward march. Sheridan's cavalry moved from Appomattox Court House to Prince Edward Court House. All of April 10th and 11th were taken up by the Confederates in drawing up and signing the parole papers.

April 11, the 148th P. V. joined in the homeward march at noon. Marched to Prospect Station, on the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad, fifteen miles, and camped.

April 12, formal surrender of the Confederates at day-break. The Confederate parole papers were signed by only eight thousand men; seventeen thousand Confederates, less honorable, were reported "missing;" they having deserted since the 9th; nobody cared or tried to hold them. Very few of the Union troops saw this surrender; it was witnessed by a part of the 5th Corps only. The 148th marched east about fifteen miles, by way of Hampden, Sidney and Prince Edward Court House, and camped east of and near the Bush river, a few miles south of Farmville.

April 13, marched south-east about twelve miles and camped near Burkeville, Va. Field hospital here to accommodate 10,000 men.

April 19, moved about three miles, to better camp ground, in a clearing one mile south of Burkeville.

"THOSE CONFESSIONS."

Rev. Cox Takes Exceptions to The Reporter's Remarks—The Correction.

The confessions of Green and Dillen are very like the confessions made that are not the exact words of the professor—no reliance whatever can be placed in such confessions, and especially so when the attorneys, at the same time the confessions are being made, are conniving to save the necks of the condemned.

Just what motive a spiritual adviser would have in trafficking in confessions, pictures, etc., is a query, and will remain so unless explained by persons who deal in them. Green and Dillen were unfortunate to the very end.

The above paragraphs appeared in last week's Centre Reporter in connection with an account of the hanging of Green and Dillen. Rev. Cox, who informs the Reporter that he wrote the confessions at the dictation of the condemned men, took exceptions to the comments above, and asks that this paper correct the error, etc., for which opportunity the writer is very thankful.

Because: The paragraphs conveyed the idea to Rev. Cox, and possibly to others, that he (Rev. Cox) is accused of inserting matter in the confessions that were not dictated by the confessors. The writer had no such idea in his mind. He had no reason to think so. But on the other hand—

The idea the writer had in mind, and wished to convey (if it did not) was that the confessions were not a series of truths, but of falsehoods. Every one has the privilege of believing the confessions of Green and Dillen, as printed, or disbelieving them, without fear of life or limb. The person who wrote the account of the hanging did not believe the confessions as given to the public to be true, and said so, and meant to say so in unmistakable words.

The second paragraph grew out of the fact that one connected with the Reporter asked to purchase certain pictures of Dillen and Green, and was informed that the pictures were the property of Rev. Cox.

Rev. Cox, by telephone Friday noon, assured the Reporter that he was not selling pictures, nor confessions, all of which the writer has no reason to disbelieve, and is pleased to give that information to the public.

News from Mifflin County.

From the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel: Mrs. George Mowery, of East Chestnut street, entertained the "Lutheran Gleaners" at her home Thursday afternoon. After the close of the business of the society, Mrs. Mowery served its members with choice refreshments, and all present reported having had a very pleasant time.

Mrs. W. R. McGirk of North Wayne street, Lewistown, and her sister, Mrs. Marion Price of Johnstown, visited their friends Mrs. Cora Burchfield at Reedsville during the week. Mrs. Price is the wife of the P. R. R. baggage master at Johnstown.

Mrs. John Zeigler, of Altoona, was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Laub, Jr., on her return from an extended trip to Camden, N. J., Columbia, Pa., and Milroy, where her sister, Mrs. Jane Kerr, lives.

Prediction of the Journal.

Editor Bair, of the Philipsburg Journal, makes this prediction in the issue of May 10th:

In our list of political announcements to-day you will find the card of Dr. F. K. White, of this place, who is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules governing the Democratic party. The indications point very largely to the Doctor's nomination. He is recognized as one of the most earnest advocates of the party, has never before asked for an office, and possessing every qualification for the position, and realizing the fact that Philipsburg is justly entitled to recognition in this connection, it is pretty generally conceded that his nomination will follow.

New Banking Institution.

Lock Haven will have a new banking institution in the near future. The company will be capitalized at $125,000, composed of 1,250 shares of the par value of $100 each. Subscription lists for stock have been prepared and placed in the hands of the above named, for the purpose of selling stock to all persons who desire to invest in the same.

[Continued from Previous Column.]

NEW SCHOOL LAWS.

Two Laws that Effect Township and Borough Schools and Directors.

The legislature just adjourned passed two laws of interest to township and borough school authorities. The first act permits school children to attend high schools in other districts than the one in which they live and provides for the payment by the township of the tuition. The second increases the pay of directors attending the annual school directors' convention. Under the law of 1903 directors were allowed mileage only, under the law now in force mileage and two dollars per diem is provided for. The measures are printed in full below:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., that children, residing in school districts in which no public high school is maintained, may attend a high school in some other district, located near their homes; provided the consent of the directors of the district in which said high school is located be first obtained; the cost of tuition and school books, which shall not exceed that of the tuition and school books of children in the same grades or courses in the district maintaining such high school, shall be paid to the district receiving such children, out of the moneys raised by taxation for public school purposes in the district in which said children reside: Provided, that, before admission to a high school, such pupils shall be examined and found qualified for high school work by the principal of such high school.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be the duty of each county superintendent of schools to call together, during the school year beginning June, one thousand nine hundred and five, and annually thereafter, at the county-seat, or some other suitable place in the county, all the school directors of the county, for the consideration and discussion of questions pertaining to school administration.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each school director, in each of the districts of each county, to attend each annual meeting of school-directors, called by the county superintendent for the purpose of considering and discussing questions pertaining to school administration: and each school director attending such annual convention shall receive, for his necessary expenses, compensation at the rate of two dollars per diem, and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile, to be paid out of the funds of the district which he serves. But the expenses shall not be paid for more than two days at any annual meetings.

LOCALS.

Roy White is enjoying a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Conley, in this place. Roy and his mother have been living at Jacksonville.

James J. Gramley, of Madisonburg, was in town last week shaking hands with Democrats, and urging them to support him for the nomination for County Commissioner.

The reservoir was drained Saturday morning for the purpose of cleaning the bottom of leaves, etc., that gathered during the winter. The basin was full to overflowing when the operation began.

The Herrick Seed Company, of Rochester, N. Y., want an agent to canvass this section. This Company is all right. Their references are the best. Any one out of work write them for terms at once.

Commissioner of Forestry R. S. Conklin, last week, superintended the planting of a large number of pine trees on the Hiram Ross place, near Reedsville, which is a part of the forestry reservation. Additional trees are to be planted in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Duck and George Duck, of Grampian, came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Duck, near Penn Hall, to stay a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Duck are growing old, and it was on the account of their physical condition that the children came home.

G. W. Dunkle, of Centre Hall, accompanied by Misses Carrie and Blanche Dunlap, daughters of Andrew C. Dunlap, of Spring Mills, were pleasant callers at the Reporter office Saturday. The children took a great interest in the art preservative. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkle, whose friendship the children won, entertained them over Sunday.

Joseph S. Houtz, of Kirkland, Ill., writes the Reporter, under date of May 12, thus: The Centre Reporter always reaches us every Saturday morning, and is always welcomed by my family. Oats, barley and grass are looking fine, but corn planting is delayed some on account of heavy rains we have had lately.

REFORMED SYNOD HAS BIG PLANS.

The Triennial Session of the Supreme Body Began Tuesday.

The fifteenth triennial meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States is in session in Zion Reformed Church, Allentown. The sessions will continue for about ten days. There will be in attendance over 300 delegates, lay and clerical, from all parts of the denomination in this country.

The Reformed Church, of which the general synod is the highest judicatory, is one of the historic denominations of the land. It came to this country from Europe by way of Holland as early as 1720, and continued under the care of the Holland Church until 1793, when it became a separate and independent body. It represents a membership of above 255,000; it has more than 1100 ministers and 1700 congregations. There are more than 1600 Sunday schools and more than 200,000 Sunday school scholars.

The general synod was constituted in 1863. All the other judicatories of the church, of which there are eight synods and fifty-eight classes, make reports to this body. Its powers are purely advisory. Its retiring president is Rev. Dr. John H. Prugh, pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburg, who preached the opening sermon. The stated clerk is Rev. Dr. John Philip Stein, pastor of St. Thomas' Church, at Reading.

The adoption of a new constitution, which was prepared by a committee, of which Dr. George W. Richards, of Lancaster, is chairman, will claim considerable attention. There is much divided sentiment on minor points between the eastern and western sections of the Church and between the more liberal and the more conservative elements. In case the prepared draft of the new constitution is adopted by the synod, it will not become a binding document until it has been submitted to the fifty-eight classes in the Church, a majority of which must favor its adoption.

DEATHS.

MRS. SAMUEL HESS.

The account of the following sudden death is taken from the Sugar Valley Journal: The death of Mrs. Samuel Hess occurred very suddenly on Saturday at her home in Greene township, due to heart disease, at the age of fifty-one years. Surviving her are the husband and two sons. Mrs. Hess was alone at home attending to her household work when the final summons came, Mr. Hess and son Charles having gone to town. Upon their return home in the afternoon the latter found his mother lying dead on the front porch. Interment was made at Brungarts cemetery.

WILLIAM F. POWNELL.

The death of William F. Pownell at his late residence near Yarnell came very unexpectedly and was a severe blow to his family and community. The deceased had been ill only a few days, when pneumonia developed, to which disease he soon succumbed. He was born March 27th, 1856. He was well known and much esteemed for his many amiable qualities and genial hospitality.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nettie Pownell, his mother, Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Yarnell, and several children.

WILLIAM R. NOLL.

William R. Noll died at his home in Jeannette, Wednesday of last week, at the age of thirty-four years. Interment took place at Pleasant Gap, Saturday forenoon, the funeral being held from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Noll, of near Pleasant Gap. Death was due to a tumorous growth in his side.

The deceased was a plasterer, and is survived by a wife, a daughter of Major Huss, Spring Mills, and three children.

REV. R. L. ARMSTRONG.

Rev. R. L. Armstrong, late pastor of the Methodist church at Wallaceton, died in Howard, while on a visit to Rev. E. M. Aller. He was a member of Central Pennsylvania conference. Beginning of April he went to Lock Haven to make his home with his son, I. P. Armstrong. His age was sixty-two years.

JONATHAN LUTZ.

Jonathan Lutz, aged eighty-two years, died at the home of H. Condo, in Loganton, of diseases incident to old age. He leaves five children: Harrison, Tylersville; Frank, Millheim; William, Flemington; Jonathan, in the west, and Mrs. Cal. Henry, of this state.

MRS. CATHERINE NEFF.

Mrs. Catherine Neff, aged eighty-five years, died Thursday of last week, at her home in Hecla, Centre county, after a year's illness, suffering from jaundice. Interment was made at Zion.

INCIDENTS OF 1869.

Local Items Taken from the Centre Reporter of Interest to 1905 Readers.

Deaths—Mrs. John Kimport died suddenly, being ill but two hours. Her age was 70 years. . . . In Gregg township, December 27, Jacob Homan, aged 99 years. . . . At Aaronsburg, John Funk, aged 60 years.

DECEMBER 17—(Oddly put.) Mr. Jacob Thomas, a jolly Berks county boy, stopping at Centre Hall for the past two weeks, swears that Samuel Harpster has the two best horses in the county.

JANUARY 7, 1870—The Dinges school house, one mile south of Millheim, was burned to the ground Christmas night.

Married—December 30, Thomas O. Bogenrief, of Mifflinburg, and Miss Mary G., daughter of Solomon Meyer, of Aaronsburg . . . December 26, Samuel Long and Miss Susan B. Ream, both of Gregg township . . . December 23, John W. Stewart and Miss Ellie M. Moser, both of Boalsburg . . . December 30, Alexander McCoy, of Potters Mills, and Miss Mary E., daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Boalsburg.

JANUARY 14, 1870—C. F. Hennich sold his farm, near Spring Mills, to Samuel Leitzell.

James I. Foster sold eighty acres of his farm, near Spring Mills, to John Grove at $85 per acre.

The Methodist church at Spring Mills was dedicated Sunday, January 9th. Rev. Bowmen and Rev. Crosthwhite were present. $1100 were raised on the occasion, which liquidated the debt.

JANUARY 21—Farmers are just finishing husking corn. The season is unusually late. Cold set in in October, with more or less snow ever since.

[In a report on the condition of the Penn township public schools, the County Superintendent, R. M. Magee, makes note that "Snavely's school" is the only one that had a clock in it. The superintendent in a later report complimented Gregg township on having five brick school houses and one under contract, there being but fifteen brick school buildings in the county. The school term was four months.]

Ephraim Shearer, of Zion, had one of his legs crushed by being run over by the cars, at the Bellefonte depot. Death ensued the next day.

The Centre Hall hotel, property of William Stump and D. C. Keller, was sold at sheriff's sale, January 20, to John Spangler for $6030. The Stump farm, east of Old Fort, was sold at the same time for $15,310 to Henry Brockerhoff.

Martin Leitzel's hotel bar, at Potters Mills, was robbed of ten dollars. A false key was used.

Married—January 9, Adam Stover and Miss Elizabeth Rote, both of Haines township . . . January 13, J. Willfam Stamm and Miss Anna Meyer, both of Harris township . . . January 3, Reuben Stump and Miss Eliza Jane Smetzler, both of Centre county. . . . January 6, Andrew Jackson Hosterman and Miss Emma Yearick, both of Haines township . . . January 6, at the house of Adam Hosterman, by Rev. C. H. Riter, John S. Aikman, of Millheim, and Miss Catharine Ulrich, of Penn township . . . February 10, by Rev. R. Hamil, George L. Goodhart and Miss Susan A., daughter of Evan Evans, of Potter township . . . January ——, Thomas Frederick, of Aaronsburg, and Miss Anna Bitner, of Harris township . . . January 15, Adam Maize and Miss Caroline Brown, both of Millheim.

Deaths—January 12, at Centre Hall, Samuel Harpster, aged 38 years, 2 months . . . At Centre Hill, January 12, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Smetzler, aged 84 years . . . In Buena Vista, Illinois, George W. Heckman, about January 25. He was formerly from Penn Hall. Death was caused by a fall from the roof of his house.

FEBRUARY 18—Chicago market: Wheat 88c, corn 70c, oats 38c, rye 66c, gold $1.19 . . . Milroy market: Wheat $1.05, rye 80c, corn 75c, oats 42c, butter 25c, eggs 18c, potatoes 50c.

MARCH 4—D. Finkle sold his grist mill in Millheim to Simon Wolf and William Moyer, of Miles township, for $10,000.

Delegates to I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge.

The State Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., met in Scranton beginning of this week. The delegates to that body from the various lodges in Penns Valley, who attended the same, follow:

Lemont—William Hoy.

State College—Milton Hartswick.

Boalsburg—Calvin Wieland.

Millheim—E. W. Mauck.

Centre Hall—John H. Krumbine.

Rev. G. W. McIlnay, of Spring Mills, represented the Loysburg, Bedford county, Lodge, of which he is a member.

Centre Reporter $1.00 a year.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mrs. Fred W. Weber and daughter, Miss Fay, of Boalsburg, were in Centre Hall Saturday.

Last week the trees were "leaving," but this week it would not be proper to say that they left.

The next annual meeting of the Knights of the Golden Eagles will be held in Reading.

William Koch moved from Stone Valley to Daniel Tressler's farm, at Linden Hall, in order to engage in the lumber business with J. H. Ross.

Miss Marie White has resigned her position in the office of J. A. B. Miller Esq., to accept a similar position as stenographer for the Bellefonte Furnace company.

Miss Roxanna Brisbin was a delegate to the Rebekah Assembly, held at Scranton Tuesday and Wednesday. She was the only delegate to that body from this county. The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. also met in that city.

D. A. Grove, of near Lemont, was in Centre Hall Saturday and Monday in the interest of his candidacy for the nomination of County Commissioner. Mr. Grove is located on the North side of Nittany Mountain, and considers himself a candidate from the North side of the county.

Gregg township arranged beginning of this week to use the new stone crusher purchased by them through Samuel Rowe, of this place. The machine was put together by Mr. Rowe, assisted by H. M. Wert, the latter having successfully and in a novel manner unloaded the same from the car.

Miss Florence Rhone, accompanied by little Miss Helen Breon, Friday of last week went to Harrisburg, returning Monday. While in the state's capital they were the guests of Miss May Rhone, the former's sister, who holds a clerkship in the Dairy and Food Department, under Commissioner Warren.

Several stalks of barley, both bearded and smooth, that had attained the height of thirty-three inches, were plucked by L. Emerick from a wheat field on the farm of B. H. Arney. The heads of the plants were well matured. This is evidence that snow, of which there was an abundance last winter, is a perfect protector of plant life.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bryerton, of Lock Haven, were arrivals at Spring Mills Saturday afternoon and were met there by Mrs. Bryerton's cousin, Emanuel Ungert, of Penns Cave, with whom they will spend a week. Mr. Bryerton is a fireman at the brick yards at Lock Haven, and, judging from his traps, is an apostle of Izaak Walton.

A former citizen in the person of John H. Krumbine, was in town Saturday and Sunday, having stopped here on his way to Scranton where he represented the Centre Hall Lodge, I. O. O. F., at its Grand Lodge. Mr. Krumbine is located at Rexis, Cambria county, at which place he is postmaster, and is also conducting a furniture store and undertaking.

Smith Brothers, the Spring Mills furniture dealers and undertakers, are building an addition to their furniture rooms that will amply accommodate two or more wagons when loaded with furniture, and the building is so arranged that the loading may be done from the main ware room. They are also enlarging their stabling and sheds for the hearse and other vehicles.

An early caller Saturday morning was Rev. W. A. McClellan; of Pleasant Unity, who arrived at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. B. White, Friday evening. Rev. McClellan is the pastor of a Reformed charge in a flourishing district in Westmoreland county, and is doing good, effective work. He is a native of Potter township, and occasionally pays his old haunts about Tusseyville a visit.

Miss Bertha Duck, of Spring Mills, was in town Saturday, and called at the Reporter office. She came home recently from New York, where she had been located since July of last year, being engaged as bookkeeper in a large business office. Her sister, Mrs. Blanche Philips, is expected home from New York in a short time. She is employed with a structural steel company, as record-keeper.

The new game law will give more protection to deer. It takes from the hunter the privilege of using anything but a single ball, but should have included repeating rifles of all types. The season is shortened to fifteen days, and the limit is one deer. Wild turkeys are also given additional protection. Quail need not fear the pot-hunter so long as they remain in a bunch, because he dare not lawfully kill under those conditions. See the game laws in another column.

MANY MOROS ARE KILLED

Fierce Fighting on Island of Jolo, in Philippines.

THE AMERICAN'S SUFFER LOSSES.

Seven Soldiers Killed and Sixteen Wounded in the Sharp Struggle With the Desperate Filipinos—Gen. Leonard Wood in Personal Command of the Expedition—The Moros Led by Chief Pala.

Manila (By Cable).—Fierce fighting has been going on the last two weeks on the Island of Jolo between the outlaw Moro chief Pala, with 600 well-armed followers, and troops under the personal command of Major General Leonard Wood. Pala's losses thus far are 300 killed, while those of General Wood are 7 killed and 19 wounded.

Pala and his remaining followers, in accordance with Moro tradition, prefer death to capture.

General Wood, with detachments from the Fourteenth Cavalry, the Seventeenth, the Twenty-second and the Twenty-third infantry and constabulary scouts, has driven Pala and his followers into a swamp, which has been surrounded.

Pala was a noted slave trader and warrior when the Americans occupied the islands. Later he escaped with his followers to the Island of Pula Sakar, near Borneo. One of Pala's leaders deserted and took refuge in the British settlement at Lahad.

Pala, discovering his whereabouts, landed with a following, and demanded of the British magistrate that he turn the deserted over to him. The demand was not complied with, and Pala ordered a massacre.

Twenty-five persons, including several Britons, were killed. Pala escaped to the Island of Jolo, and organized the present uprising.

It is reported that the Borneo authorities requested General Wood to apprehend Pala, dead or alive, and turn him over to them.

PAUL JONES REMAINS.

Squadron Under Admiral Sigsbee Will Convey Them to United States.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The announcement was made at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Sigsbee's squadron will be sent to France to bring back the remains of John Paul Jones.

This squadron consists of the cruisers Brooklyn, Chattanooga, Tacoma, and Galveston. All but the last named vessel are in Dominican waters, but will proceed shortly for New York to fit out for a trip across the Atlantic. The Galveston is being fitted out at the Norfolk yard.

It is estimated at the department that Admiral Sigsbee will sail from New York between the 5th and 10th of June.

At the last Cabinet meeting Secretary Morton brought to the Cabinet's attention the subject of the disposition of the remains of John Paul Jones. The President directed Secretary Morton to send a naval vessel to France to bring the remains of the first admiral of the American navy to the United States.

President Roosevelt approved the recommendation of Secretary Morton that the body of John Paul Jones be buried at Annapolis, Md.

SECRETARY MORTON'S PLANS.

He Is Likely to Leave the Cabinet Before the Fall.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Navy Morton has admitted that he expects to leave the Cabinet before the cold weather comes again. He expects to go back to his old place with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, as the place he relinquished before entering the Cabinet has not been filled since he resigned.

It is thought here that Mr. Morton, about the 1st of July, will find it convenient to retire, and some say he would go before that time, except for the reason that the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, who succeeds Mr. Darling, has not taken office yet, and it is desired that he become acquainted with the duties before the Secretary himself retires.

Big Gas Tank Explodes.

Philadelphia (Special).—Two men were killed, one was fatally injured and two score others were more or less seriously burned by the collapse of an immense gas holder of the Point Breeze Works of the United Gas Improvement Company in the southern part of the city. The dead men are George H. Whalen, a tin roofer, and James Ogilbie, his assistant. Owen Brady, an employe of the gas company, was fatally injured.

Garfield a Candidate.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—There promises to be a lively race for the Congressional nomination in J. A. Beidler's district this year. Commissioner of Corporations J. A. Garfield is the most prominently mentioned candidate, and he will make the race, it is understood.

Two Job's, Fifty Cents Salary.

Nashville, Ill. (Special).—The City Council of Ashley has appointed Geo. T. Guyman city marshal and street commissioner of that municipality at a salary of 50 cents a month.

The Russian Heir's Peril.

Paris (By Cable).—There was a rumor on the Bourse of an attempt on the life of the Russian Emperor, and apparently it was the outgrowth of a dispatch to the Petit Journal from St. Petersburg, which said: "Society is agitated over a mysterious drama which has occurred at Tsarskoe-Selo. It is alleged that a nurse was about to put the infant heir to the Russian throne into a bath of boiling water when the Empress intervened in time to save the child."

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Dr. L. O. Dawson startled the Southern Baptist Convention in his report on work among the negroes by declaring that it was no affair of the convention to solve the so-called negro problem.

Judge Peter V. Voorhees, lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in Camden, N. J., announced that he had sent his resignation to Governor Stokes.

The transport Warren sailed from San Francisco for Manila with a big cargo of supplies for the government stations in the Philippines and at Guam.

Five of the unidentified victims of the railroad wreck at Harrisburg, Pa., were bured in a lot selected by the railroad company officials.

Two fast freights on the Chautauqua Division of the Pennsylvania Rialroad collided head on. Two trainmen were killed and several injured.

The report of the General Sabbath School Board was submitted to the United Brethren Conference, in session in Topeka, Kan.

Miss Edith I. Gibney secured in Pittsburg a verdict for $13,925 in her breach of promise suit against Klaus J. Steiner.

President F. D. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad Company, denied that that company was paying rebates.

Northern Texas has again been flooded by a heavy rainstorm and telegraph wires are nearly all useless.

Abe Weinberg, aged 32 years, was stabbed to death by John Daly in a lodging-house in Philadelphia.

A. Brightman shot and killed Mrs. Charles H. Gurney in Los Angeles, Cal., and then committed suicide.

All of the negroes and men imported by the Employers' Association to take the places of the strikers in Chicago are being vaccinated by the Chicago Board of Health Department. Twenty inspectors are working among the strike-breakers. There are at present 100 smallpox patients in the Isolation Hospital.

Papers have been served on James W. Alexander, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in the suit of James H. Hyde to have him removed as trustee of the Hyde stock.

Herbert V. Croker, a son of Richard Croker, of New York city, was found dead in a car on the southbound Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad when it reached Newton, Kan.

Several persons were injured and two cars demolished in a collision between a locomotive and a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern in Chicago.

The felt hat factory of Jonas & Naumberg, 516 to 522 West Thirty-fifth street, New York was damaged $100,000 by fire. Two hundred men and women escaped.

Five men have been killed and two injured in an explosion in a mine belonging to the Heinze property at Butte, Mont.

In a wreck on the Cotton Belt Railway the train was ditched and four persons are reported killed.

Emerson E. Bennett, a well-known writer and composer, of Philadelphia, is dead.

At the Convention of the American Stock-growers' Association in Denver resolutions were adopted indorsing the President's attitude toward fair rialroad rates.

Las Vegas, N. M., has been selected as the location of a national sanitarium, over $1,000,000 having been donated in land, buildings and cash for the purpose.

At the Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters President Washburn referred to the immense loss that had been sustained during the year.

Trueman Mason, aged 65, shot and mortally wounded Dr. V. Davis in Wapella, Ill., and then shot himself in the head, death ensuing almost instantly.

Edward Gottschalk was convicted in St. Paul, Minn., of the murder of Christian H. Schindeldecker and sentenced to be hanged.

The New Jersey Board of Pardons has refused to pardon Libbie Garrabrant, who has served 30 years of a life sentence for murder.

Thirty men who went to Panama as employes of the Canal Commission returned, fearful of the fever prevailing there.

Wallace MacCreary, once a well-known comic-opera singer, committed suicide by leaping from a New York ferryboat.

For unrequitted love Peter Kathesizer killed Miss Grace Townsley in Lincoln, Neb., and then killed himself.

John Hewitt, of Adel, Ga., killed his wife, wounded her sister and brother, and then killed himself.

Mrs. Alexander Schaffer and her six-year-old son were killed by lightning in Lancaster, O.

Foreign.

The St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette, commenting upon the appointment of Baron Rosen as ambassador to Washington, says Europe must now listen to America on every important international question.

It is declared in Berlin that in the event of a tariff war rate with the United States it will not be Germany's fault, as she stands ready to make a reciprocity treaty.

The French naval training ship Duguay Trouin, which was reported to have struck a rock in Saint Jean de Luz Bay, was refloated without sustaining serious damage.

Twenty-eight of the passengers and crew of the British steamer Sobralense, which was sunk by striking a mine off Port Arthur, were drowned.

Dr. Oliver Fassig and William S. Champ started from London for Bergen, Norway, to complete details for the Arctic expedition.

The French training-ship Duguary Trouin struck a rock in St. Jean de Luz Bay.

The transfer of Ambassador Cassini from Washington to Madrid was officially gazetted in St. Petersburg. Baron de Rosen succeeds Count Cassini at Washington.

It is reported that 40 persons were killed in the riots at Zhitomir. The Russian official reports attribute the outbreaks to the Jews and revolutionary agitators.

Secretary Hay, whose health is improving at the German springs, denies reports that he will resign as secretary of state.

Yi Han Eung, Korean charge d'affaires at London, committed suicide.

NAN PATTERSON FREE

Released By District Attorney Jerome.

LAST CHAPTER IN FAMOUS CASE.

District Attorney Jerome Gives the Former "Florodora" Girl Her Freedom, and at the Same Time Says There Has Been a Miscarriage of Justice—J. Morgan Smith and His Wife Also Out of Prison.

New York (Special)—After more than 11 months in prison and three mistrials on the charge of murdering Cæsar Young Nan Patterson walked from the Tombs a free woman.

As she left the great building which has been her home since a few days after Young was found dying in a cab in lower New York 2,000 persons greeted her with cheers, for the news that District Attorney Jerome would move for her dismissal from custody had spread throughout the vicinity of the courthouse. But the accused girl had but a few seconds to see and hear the demonstration before she was whisked away in a cab with her attorney, Abraham Levy.

The move to discharge Nan Patterson came rather unexpectedly to the public. It was an hour or more before noon when District Attorney Jerome appeared before Recorder Goff in Special Sessions and announced that he desired to move the discharge of the former chorus girl without bail and on her own recognizance.

This announcement followed three trials for murder. The second and third of these trials—the latter concluded but a few days ago—resulted in disagreements; the first in the discharge of the jury because of the illness of a juror before the case had been concluded.

Not the least interesting of the day's events and perhaps the great dramatic climax to the troubles of the former "Florodora" girl was the reunion in freedom with her sister, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, and her brother-in-law, J. Morgan Smith, both of whom were discharged by Justice Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, after being held on charges of conspiracy in connection with the Patterson case.

District Attorney Jerome announced his decision to free Nan Patterson in a speech in the course of which he declared that during two of the trials of the girl all the evidence in the possession of the District Attorney's office had been presented to the Court, and that in both cases there had been a disagreement. He said he did not believe that at this time, "in this county, another trial would result in anything else than a disagreement."

He concluded with the motion that Nan Patterson be discharged on her own recognizance. It was then that Miss Patterson was sent for, and as a court officer met her in her cell he said:

"Come on, Nan. It is all right; you are going free."

Recorder Goff, the venerable judge who has tried so many famous criminal cases, met the eyes of the girl as she walked slowly into the courtroom and took the same seat which she occupied during the trying days of her last trial.

"Nan Patterson," he said slowly, "the District Attorney has seen fit to recommend your discharge. I feel bound to say I fully coincide in the decision. There is nothing I can say in this case that has not already been said; but let me entreat you in your future life to remember the terrible ordeal through which you have passed and to permit every action of your life to be guided by that remembrance. Good-by," and the Recorder bowed his head as he uttered the final word and closed the case.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN.

Hot Candle Grease Falling From Miner's Cap Supposed to Be Cause.

Butte, Mont., (Special).—By the explosion of 100 pounds of dynamite on the 1,500-foot level of the Corra Mine, one of the Heinze properties, seven men were instantly killed and one badly injured.

Wampra, who is a Finlander, was in the magazine on the 1,500-foot level, getting a supply of powder for Hill and Gill, who were above working in a slope. T. A. Varden, foreman of the mine, was at the magazine three minutes before the disaster occurred. He saw Wampra get the powder for himself and companions for the night. Wampra was tying up about 50 pounds. Varden left to oversee some work in another part of the mine. Three minutes after there was a terrific explosion. Varden, accompanied by other miners, rushed to the station. He found Wampra had been killed instantly.

It is believed that the explosion was caused by hot candle grease falling from Wampra's cap on a powder cap. Gill, O'Brien, Hanley and Hoolihan were killed by the concussion caused by the explosion. They were at work in some slopes a long distance from the magazine, but the concussion was strong enough to mutilate several of the men badly and tear the clothes off their bodies.

Salve For a Wounded Heart.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Miss Edith Isabella Gibney, of St. Louis, Mo., secured a verdict of $13,925 in a $50,000 damage suit for breach of promise against Klaus J. Steiner, the son of Gottlieb A. Stiner, a wealthy iron manufacturer of Allegheny. Immediately following the announcement of the verdict the defendant's attorneys moved for a new trial.

Carnegie $10,000,000 Fund.

Columbus, O. (Special).—Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, announced while here that the board of control of the munificent gift of $10,000,000, to provide for superannuated college professors, had been called to meet by Mr. Carnegie at his New York office November 15. Mr. Carnegie has invited Dr. Thwing to spend his vacation at Skibo Castle, Scotland, and President Thwing will probably avail himself of the invitation.

$1,000,000,000 IN FIVE YEARS.

Loses By Fire Throughout the United States Aggregated That Amount.

New York (Special).—The gigantic, desolate picture of a great ash-heap involving the enormous destruction of more than $1,000,000,000 in property is brought to mind by the cold figures of the National Underwriters' Association report, which was made public at the annual convention held in this city.

These tables of losses tell an imposing story of the plague of flames as it has swept around the country in the last five years. From 1899 to the present date the company's statistics in exact figures of the fire losses, show that property to the enormous value of $1,025,582,690 has been destroyed. Of these years last year was the one in which the most wealth and property went up in smoke. In 1904 $229,198,050 was the sum of losses—almost $75,000,000 in excess of the losses of any other year.

The reports do not give the interesting facts as to the cause of this immense increase, nor is there anything reliable to be learned regarding what part of these stupendous losses was caused by the sinister hands of fire fiends.

The arson committee has made no study of the question of incendiarism nor the success in the pursuit and capture of incendiaries other than to tabulate in what state rewards were offered for the apprehension of firebugs. These do not amount to any great figures.

Conservative estimates, however, of the firebugs' responsibility for the fire plague would make such creatures responsible for at least $100,000,000 of the tremendous total of more than $1,000,000,000.

TO INFORM THE FARMERS.

Secretary Wilson on a Tour of Southwestern States.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special).—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, accompanied by Prof. J. M. Spillman and M. A. Carleton, arrived here from Washington in a special car over the Southern railway on their way to the Southwestern States, where an investigation of agricultural conditions is to be made.

On its arrival here the Secretary's car was attached to a special train carrying officials of the Rock Island system and departed soon after over that line for Little Rock, Ark., the first city in the itinerary.

It is the plan of the Secretary to tell farmers of the Southwest the results of Agricultural Department experiments in which they are interested.

The States to be visited are Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

After Commission Men.

Chicago, (Special).—Twelve new witnesses were subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury investigating the beef industries. All of the persons for whom writs were issued are commission firm employes at the stockyards. It is believed that an attempt is to be made to learn the relations existing between commission men and packers.

Rejected Suitor's Crime.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—Because of unrequitted love, Peter Katheizer, a millwright, shot and instantly killed Miss Grace Townsley, a lieutenant in the Volunteers of America. He then killed himself. The tragedy occurred on a stairway leading to a rooming block.

British Steamer Sunk By Mine.

Tokio (By Cable).—The British steamer Sobralense, bound from Niuchwang to Kobe, struck a mine off Port Arthur and sank immediately. Twenty-eight of the passengers and crew of the vessel were drowned. Boats from Port Arthur saved 60 of those who were on board the steamer.

Breeden, W. Va., Fire-Swept.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special).—Fire at Breeden, Mingo County, caused a loss of $25,000. Among the buildings burned were Robert Stafford's store and dwelling, G. D. Marcum's dry goods store, L. F. Lindsay's residence, Perry's saloon, George Vinson's saloon and restaurant, and numerous smaller buildings. There was slight insurance.

Capt. Hart Accused.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—Capt. Franklin W. Hart, of Washington, D. C., paymaster of the transport Lawton, has been arrested here for drunkenness, and will be court-martialed. Hart came down from Mare Island with orders for $10,000 on the navy pay office here. It could not be learned what he had done with the $10,000 in orders.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

President Roosevelt is interested in the case of Marcus Braun, a special inspector of the United States Immigration Service, whose mail, it is charged, was tampered with by the Austrian officials.

A. C. Bird, vice president of the Gould lines, gave his views on the railroad problem before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Senator Daniel recommended the appointment of Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax as one of the members of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission.

Testimonials of regard were presented to Gen. John M. Wilson and First Assistant Postmaster Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman and secretary of the inaugural committee of 1905.

Vice President Fairbanks will represent the President at the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The President met members of the Cabinet for the first time since his return from the West. Secretary Morton was directed to send naval vessel to France to bring back remains of Admiral Paul Jones. The body may be deposited in the new crypt at the Naval Academy.

HORRORS WERE THREEFOLD

A Railroad Collision, Fire and Dynamite.

NINETEEN KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

Terrors of the Wreck of the Passenger Train That Ran Into Freight Cars Filled With Dynamite at Harrisburg—Half-clad Passengers, Roused From Sleep by Terrific Explosions, Driven Nearly Wild.

Harrisburg, Pa. Special).—Nineteen dead, nine of whom have been identified, and more than 100 injured, some of them severely, are the fruits of the terrible accident to the westbound Cleveland and Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania railroad, which ran into a derailed freight train carrying dynamite near the Lochiel Iron Works, South Harrisburg, and on the east side of the Susquehanna River. Of the injured 52 are still at the Harrisburg Hospital, where nearly all of the living victims of the disaster were taken.

The body of an unidentified Italian baby is at the hospital, and at the temporary morgue at Boyd's undertaking establishment are nine piles of charred flesh and bones, each of which was once a human bein. Identification of these remains is considered impossible.

Besides the bodies recovered, it is likely that many others were destroyed in the fire which consumed the wreckage of the trains.

Among the passengers of the day coach were a number of immigrants going to their new homes in the West, and how many of these perished probably will never be known.

The accident which has filled Harrisburg's morgue with dead, its hospital with maimed and dying and the hearts of its people with pity and sympathy was a terrible one. The wrecked passenger train was the second section of train No. 19, which left Philadelphia at 11.05 o'clock P. M. on schedule time. The train was made up of an engine and tender, the former in charge of H. K. Thomas, engineer, and R. R. Dickey, fireman; a combination car, day coach and six Pullman sleepers, four of which were from Philadelphia and the other two from Jersey City. There are said to have been 160 passengers on the train.

The cause of the wreck was the sudden stopping of an eastbound freight train. The freight train was flagged by the crew of a shifting engine, and the sudden application of the air-brakes caused the train to buckle up near the rear end. The thirty-fifth car from the engine was derailed and thrown over on the westbound track. Half a minute later the express train, going at the rate of 50 miles an hour, crashed into the wrecked car. The car next the one which caused the wreck was loaded with dynamite consigned to Kerbaugh & Co., of Columbia, Pa., and this exploded with a terrific roar, demolishing every car of the express train and 12 of the freight cars.

That so many passengers escaped instant death seems almost incredible. The shock of the explosion threw nearby residents from their beds and broke window panes for miles around, and the scene which followed is indescribable.

The scene of the accident is a short distance from the plant of the Paxtang Electric Company. The nearest residences to the scene are a row of small frame houses about 100 yards away, occupied by laboring men and their families, whose conduct was little short of heroic. Hurled from their beds by the shock of the explosion and not knowing what had happened, these people poured from homes in terror. Once outside, the shrieks and groans from the great heap of wreckage and the white-clad figures rushing hither and thither like frightened sheep apprised them of the calamity that had befallen the travelers.

And then that touch of nature which makes all the world akin got in its good work, and the half-dressed workingmen set to work to pull the maimed and stunned from the heap of wreckage, then burning fiercely, while their wives and children set to work to tear up their bedsheets for bandages and draw on their scanty wardrobes for clothing for the half-naked passengers who had escaped.

The first persons to reach the scene of the wreck were almost unnerved by the awful spectacle. In the light of the blazing cars scores of half-naked men and women were seen rolling in agony on the ground, while from the burning pile of wreckage came the heartrending shrieks of those who were imprisoned in the path of the flames. A few of these unfortunates were released and carried to a place of safety by the gallant rescuers, but the resistless sweep of the fire soon drove back the would-be rescuers, and the shrieks and groans gradually ceased as one by one the victims succumbed to the flames.

Practically every sleeping person in Harrisburg was awakened by the explosion, and the news and extent of the disaster spread rapidly. The entire force of the Police and Fire Departments was ordered to the scene and every vehicle that could be used for an ambulance was pressed into service. As fast as the injured could be collected they were taken to the Harrisburg Hospital, where all the physicians of the city and many volunteer nurses, in addition to the regular staff, were ready to dress their injuries. In all 106 patients were treated at the hospital, but so great was the task of mercy imposed upon the doctors that only the names of the more severely injured were recorded.

Husband and Wife Dead.

Hyndman, Pa. (Special)—Neibhbors of Harvey Rose, who lived three miles north of Chaneysville, made a ghastly discovery. The investigation was the result of Rose and his wife not having been seen about for several days. The dead body of Mrs. Rose was found on her bed, with two bullet holes in her head, and the body of her husband was found hanging from a rafter in a smokehouse nearby.

KILLED IN THEIR BEDS.

Twenty-Four Persons Perish By a Midnight Tornado.

Marquette, Kan., (Special).—Twenty-four persons are known to have been killed and over 35 were injured in a tornado, the most disastrous in the history of Central Kansas, which swept over this portion of the State at midnight. One large section of Marquette, where the principal loss of life occurred, was entirely wiped out.

Reports from the surrounding country show that the destruction to life and property was widespread, and the list of dead and injured is growing constantly.

A storeroom belonging to Olaf Olson, a furniture dealer, has been converted into a temporary morgue, and at 9.30 24 dead bodies had been brought in.

Following the storm the utmost confusion prevailed, and it will se some time before the actual extent of the storm is known.

When daylight broke over the town it found the entire population in a state of panic. Business was entirely suspended and everyone who escaped injury turned his attention toward aiding the wounded.

The tornado seems to have formed three miles south of Marquette and did not spend its force until it had passed many miles north of the town. In Marquette the residence portion west of the main street suffered the principal damage. The houses in the course of the tornado were all with two or three exceptions completely wrecked. In this section there was a number of modern residences, of which only one, the home of R. A. Thompson, was left standing.

The Swedish, Lutheran and Methodist Churches were among the first buildings struck, and they, together with the parsonage adjoining the Methodist Church, were demolished.

The afternoon was hot and oppressive. Late in the evening a terrific rainstorm broke over the town. The rain continued to fall in torrents until midnight, when the tornado struck. Within less than five minutes it had wrought its terrible work and passed on. Telegraph and telephone wires were carried down and it was several hours before the outside world could be apprised of the plight of the city.

It was not until 8 o'clock that physicians and surgeons began arriving from surrounding towns. In the meantime dozens of volunteers set to work to clear away the debris and extricate the dead and injured. The Swedish Lutheran parsonage and several private residences were turned into temporary hospitals. The dead were taken to a storeroom nearby.

In one room in the Lutheran parsonage the pastor found six injured, and in an adjoining room were five bodies of persons who had died from injuries after they had been brought in. In half a dozen other houses similar conditions were found. Dr. Lund, the Lutheran pastor, passed among the suffering, ministering to their comfort, while thirty or forty other persons, working under his direction, cared for the injured at other points.

There were many narrow escapes from death. The infant daughter of Charles Sailen was lifted in her bed and carried to the middle of the street, receiving only a few scratches. Sailen and his wife were seriously injured.

The mattress upon which the baby daughter of Rev. Smith lay was doubled up in such a manner as to cover the child and protect it from falling timbers. In spite of the destruction of the Smith house the entire family escaped uninjured.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Ellvin were carried on their bed a distance of 500 feet and laid down without being seriously injured.

Marquette is a town of 1500 people, in McPherson County. It is in the exact centre of Kansas, and the richest farming country of the State.

MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Bloody Rioting Reported at Zhitomir, in Southwestern Russia.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The report in circulation here that there had been a massacre of Jews at Zhitomir, Government of Volhynia, Southwestern Russia, is confirmed in a dispatch to the Novosti, which says the rioting began May 7 and continued for 48 hours.

Gentiles of the Russian Orthodox faith fell upon the Jews in the streets. The Jews were armed and fought their assailants, many being killed or wounded on both sides.

Private dispatches from Zhitmir attribute the attack upon the Jews to articles in M. Kroushevan's paper. Twelve persons were killed and 50 were wounded. On Sunday the Jews telegraphed to friends in St. Petersburg to ask the authorities to take strong measures for their protection, and orders to that effect were sent. A renewal of the fighting was expected today.

Commenting upon this news, the Novosti remarks upon the coincidence that M. Kroushevan (the former editor of the Bessarabyetz of Kishinef, held to be responsible for the massacre of 1903 at that place) had hardly returned to Kishinef and started the publication of a new paper, the Friend, before Jewish massacres commence in the neighborhood.

Brandegee Now Senator.

Hartford, Conn., (Special).—Frank B. Brandee, of New London, member of Congress from the third Connecticut district, was chosen United States Senator to succeed, the late O. H. Platt by a majority vote in each house of the General Assembly.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Shore sold $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. debentures.

President Thomas, of Lehigh Valley, has returned home after a long absence in the West.

Pennsylvania sold ex-dividend but recovered one-third of the loss.

Morgan may be buying Erie, but he is hardly buying so much of it as some reports indicate.

Customers were giving their Pennsylvania warrants for new bonds to brokers, as it was impossible to sell them.

THE LITTLE WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Her platform is only the cradle,
Her speeches are funny and few—
A wise little head
But all that is said
Is only a vague little "goo."

But how baby's rights are respected!
One nod of her dear, downy head,
Whenever she thinks she's neglected,
And down to her feet we are led.

She lifts up her voice in a minute—
Her protests are loud and are long!
Each household affair she is in it,
To see there is nothing goes wrong.

The right to twist limbs that are dimpled,
In every extravagant way;
To maul and to tease
The cat at her ease—
To crow and to creep all day.

The right to love that is purest—
The right to a mother's own love!
The right to a guide that is surest
To lead her wee footsteps above.

Her sweet little mouth she upraises,
As pure as a rose, dew impearled;
The rights to our kisses and praises—
Oh, these are her rights o'er the world!

—Pittsburg Post.

BETTY'S BET.

I SUPPOSE that's a fresh victim, Miss Betty," drawled a stout man from the depths of a garden arm chair.

Miss Betty was a slender young person in green muslin who stood near the arm chair with a racket in her hand and turned as the speaker waved his cigar towards the tennis lawn below.

"I dare say," she answered composedly, stooping to tie her shoe.

"Bet you he isn't," returned the stout man quickly, and a couple of bystanders joined in his laugh.

A delicate flush rose in the girl's cheeks, but she answered coolly, "Why do you suppose he is exceptional?"

"Oh, he's a man of the world, he is!" answered the stout man jovially. "And he's a swell—not like us poor city Johnnies—had lots of experience," he added with a laugh. "Come now, you look so jolly confident, what'll you bet on it? You must bet or I'll believe you are climbing down."

"I don't care if I do," she returned, with a look of scarcely veiled contempt at the laughing group of men. "What will you go?"

The fat man pulled himself up in his chair and his eyes twinkled. He knew Ralph Pyne pretty well, and he knew he would not easily be made a fool of. Also he did not at all wish Pyne to fall into the snares of Miss Betty Langley. There was a certain lovely Rebecca Cohen, his own niece, who would make a more satisfactory Mrs. Pyne to his thinking. But Betty was dangerous—decidedly dangerous, unless she could be induced to cut her own throat.

"Well, I'll go as far as a pin."

"Diamond?"

"Hum—yes—hanged if I won't stand a diamond pin."

"Done, Mr. Juarez," answered Betty as she moved away, and Mr. Juarez chuckled as he sank back among his cushions. "If Miss Bet tries any of her games on with that Johnnie he'll bolt, and, possibly, I may have the catching of him."

Ralph Pyne had already spent two days in Betty's company, and had enjoyed himself as most men did under the circumstances, and he was not at all loath to escort her home by the short cut through the covert after she had superintended the shooters' tea at the gamekeeper's cottage. Betty was uncommon good company, as good as a younger brother, and much better to look at. Probably it was because she was so brusque and boyish that most men found themselves proposing to her—quite unexpectedly to themselves, for no one could think of sentiment and Betty Langley in the same hour. "No humbug about her! regular good sort," the blinded victims used to say, and played on—lawn tennis, billiards, hide and seek—regardless of their doom, and their doom never varied.

"How hot it is," cried Betty suddenly; "don't you think there is going to be an earthquake?"

"Is it hot before earthquakes?" returned Mr. Pyne. "That is an interesting bit of general information."

"Oh, people always say they feel queer before earthquakes——" but a sharp rustle among the leaves interrupted her lecture. "Good gracious, it's raining! And there is thunder! Now we are in a fix," and gathering up her skirts she started to run.

"All right, there's a pile of fagots just beyond," cried Pyne, "no end of a fine shelter. See?" as they dashed on side by side, and he pulled back the dripping branches and showed the pile which the woodcutter had arranged as a sort of wigwam.

Crouched down in shelter Betty soon regained her breath and began to chatter again. "Now this is romantic, and it will end in my getting bronchitis and you'll get pneumonia, and we can't go to the Lorimers' dance."

"But, alas! I shan't go to the Lorimers' dance anyhow. I am off to-morrow."

"Oh, I say! What for? What a shame!"

"My sister has wired she's coming back from India and will be at Southampton, and an earthquake would be a trifle compared to the tempest if I didn't meet her to-morrow night."

Betty is silent. He is going to-morrow, and she has just remembered her bet. She feels rather sick at it—and yet, no, that odious Mr. Juarez would chuckle. He has always hated her, she knows, since she had said no to him and his shekels, and he would hate to pay up his bet; and how she would like to own—just one—diamond! Betty's face is her fortune and has not brought her any diamonds as yet—only offers of them, for an equivalent. But she can't flirt with Ralph Pyne. She has, she knows, amused herself a little sometimes with some men, but they are such idiots. Mr. Pyne is different; she can't treat him so. And then she recklessly determines to make a clean breast of it.

"Mr. Pyne, I wish you'd do something for me."

"With pleasure."

"You can get me a diamond pin if you like."

"Delighted, I am sure; but how?"

"I want you to propose to me. Don't be frightened; I'll say no, and I won't tell till you're gone."

"Oh! a bet, I presume?" he answered a trifle grimly.

"Yes, that odious Mr. Juarez. They are all odious, but he is the worst. He bet you wouldn't propose, because, you see, they all do; and then, of course, they sulk and uncle swears at me. But we've been kind of friends, and you're too good sort for that," she ended a trifle incoherently, "so I thought I might as well tell you about it."

"Yes; uncommonly good natured of you. And he's bet a pin," and Mr. Pyne considers what a charming uncle Miss Rebecca Cohen owns.

"Yes; I haven't any jewelry, and I do want to score off that beast," and Betty suddenly grew scarlet from anger. Her blushes were not in the habit of intruding themselves.

"Miss Elizabeth Langley, I lay my hand and heart at your feet."

"Declined, with thanks," cried Betty with a peal of laughter. "Now shake hands," and they shook hands.

The shower had ceased and Betty rose to her feet and shook the dead leaves from her skirts.

For a little while Ralph Pyne walked on in deep meditation. Suddenly he spoke. "Miss Betty, what assurance have you that Juarez will admit you have won your bet?"

"What assurance! Isn't my word enough?" she returned.

"It would make it a good deal surer if you told him you were engaged to me," he answered calmly.

Betty sprang back, her face pale and her eyes blazing.

"How dare you! How dare you! And I thought we were friends," she ended with a smothered sob and vanished among the trees, and Mr. Ralph Pyne muttered something between his teeth about an unmitigated fool and went back to the house.

An hour later a very pale and subdued Betty came gliding through the shrubberies. It was already evening, and the house was brightly lit up and the sound of voices and the click of balls sounded from the billiard room. As she put her foot on the veranda Mr. Juarez strolled out of the open billiard room window.

"Hullo, Miss Bet," he shouted hilariously, "I've got news for you."

"I am afraid I cannot stop to hear it; the dressing gong has sounded."

"Oh, but you've got to stop," he laughed, laying his fat hand on her shoulder. It was obvious that tea had not been the afternoon refreshment in the billiard room.

"You've got to stop and hear my news. Pyne is off. Says he's sent for by telegram and must be off by the 8.10. We know better, don't we? He's scared. But don't fret, my dear," he continued, changing his tone to one of maudlin tenderhness, "you shan't be a loser by him. You shall have your pin all the same. Now doesn't that deserve a kiss for thanks?"

His odious arm was round her. Betty gave a cry of disgust and twisted herself away. At the same moment a gentle push sent Mr. Juarez staggering to the end of the veranda, and a cool voice said, "I'll thank you to treat this lady with a little more respect."

"What the dickens have you got to say to it?" shouted Juarez, who was brought up short by the trellis at the end of the veranda and stood leaning against its friendly support.

"Only that she has done me the honor to promise to be my wife," was the quiet reply in a different tone to the impassioned whisper that implored, "You won't go back on me now, Betty?"

Betty was sobbing too heartily on his shoulder to say no, and silence gave consent.—Dorothea Townshend, in the Tatler.

"Jim" Farley's Overdose of Cocaine.

The biographer of "Jim" Farley, the strike breaker, gives an interesting incident in the life of this now famous and successful man. About fifteen years ago Farley was keeping a hotel in New York, near where he was born. One day he went to a dentist to have an ulcerated tooth treated, and accidentally swallowed an overdose of cocaine. He recovered consciousness twenty-four hours later, possessed of an insane desire to smash everything animate and inanimate within reach. He was chased into the woods and hunted for weeks as a wild thing. As often as he was caught he broke away from his captors, until finally his right senses returned, and he went back to hear the stories of his crazy doings and to be hailed as a "wild man." He sold out and went to Long Island, and took a job as a common laborer. Today his wealth is estimated at $1,500,000, all obtained by big fees in breaking railway strikes.

An Exalted Office.

If any M. P. desirous of putting a question of a humorous character and yet appropriate to the penitential season, through which we are—or are supposed to be—passing? The question must be framed thus: "Whether there is still in existence an official known as the 'King's Cockcrower;' whether he discharges his duties faithfully, and what are the emoluments appertaining to the office?" A contributor to the current Notes and Queries seeks for information concerning this personage, whose alleged function it was to crow every night during Lent.—London News.

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Seeking the Golden Dross

Then have ye seen the mining camp
They're building over yon?
'Twas suddenly created there
Between the night and dawn.
They built it by the glinting light
Of gold, beside the street,
And they built it on the desert
Where the desolations meet.

And mountain rocks and lesser rocks
Berib the rugged scene,
And some are hard and golden rich,
And some are hard and lean.
There's not enough of water there
To bicker down a rill,
But stronger drink, of vicious red,
Flows ever up the hill.

The homes of mud or canvas—like
The dice of fortune's throw—
Are scattered on the ups and downs
Of rush and fever row.
And fifty hundred men are there,
And twenty hunderd mules,
And twenty dozen gambling halls
And twenty hundred fools.

And have ye seen the fling of chance—
The men that luck will choose—
The tyros here who win the gold,
The pundits there who lose?
And have ye seen the ancient shame
Of women lost to hope
That may not even walk to hell,
But weakly toward it grope?

And have ye counted half the sum
Of pity and applause
The gods record who traffic not
With puny, human laws?
And wot ye aught of tragedy
And comedy—the twain,
So fair and dark, and dark and fair,
That march beside the train?

Yet when you see that mining camp
(You can not miss the trail;
It's blazed with empty bottles and
With signs of fierce travail),
Reward the homes—the garden spots—
That on the desert press
Where men of strength, with woman's aid,
Subdue the wilderness!

—Philip Verrill Mighels in Harper's Weekly.

Last Moments of Moliere

There is a pathetic account of Moliere's last appearance, which shows the supreme courage which sickness could not dissipate and which was a part of him till death. His health had long been failing and he had suffered for years with a distressing cough, which rapidly became worse. On the day of the third presentation of "Le Malade Imaginare," 1673, he was so ill that his wife and friends entreated him not to perform. But he was deaf to their appeals. "What can I do?" he said. "There are forty workmen who have only their daily pay to live upon and they will lose that if I do not act. I should reproach myself if I neglected to give them their bread for a single day.

Though more than usually indisposed he went through his part with great difficulty. Once during the performance the company could not but see that he was convulsed, but he passed it off with a forced laugh. When it was over he left the stage, saying to his friends, "The cold is killing me." He was wrapped up warmly and his chair man sent to convey him to his home. No sooner was he in bed than he was seized with a violent fit of coughing which brought on a hemorrhage, and he died before his wife could reach his side. His last words were to assure his friends that the hemorrhage was not alarming in any way and urging them to take courage.

MAGNET AS PLAYTHING.

With a common bar or horseshoe magnet, such as may be had at a toy store, very interesting experiments may be made. First, test the poles of the magnet with a common pocket compass, and mark them north and south. If they are already marked, test them anyhow, as French magnets marked N. and S. mean just the reverse of what they mean to us.

To test the poles, see which end of the magnet attracts the north end of the compass magnet; that end is the south pole of your magnet, and it should repel the south end of the compass magnet. Mark it S., and mark the other end N., testing it also for your own satisfaction. It will, of course, attract the south end of the pocket compass and repel the one like itself, the north end.

Magnetize a number of long-eyed needles of the same size, so that their points will all be north poles, by placing them, one at a time, on a table and drawing the north pole of the magnet over each needle several times in the same direction, beginning each time at the point. Now float the needles in water vertically by sticking the eye of each into the smallest piece of cork that will support it, letting the upper part of the eye just project above the cork.

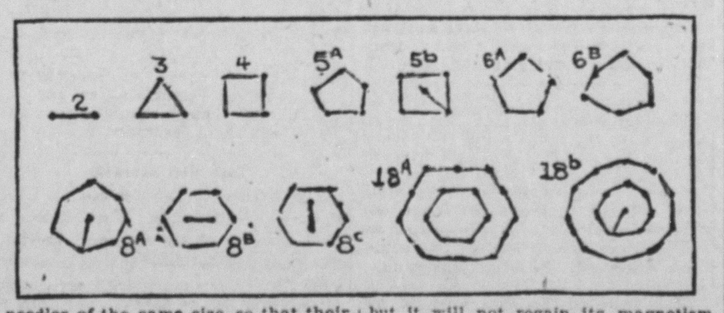
Hold the north pole of your magnet above the floating needles, and they will arrange themselves into regular figures, according to the number of needles used. Sometimes the same number will form more than one figure, and by jarring the vessel containing the water you may make one figure change to another. In the illustration a number of these groupings are shown, with the number of magnets used marked in each case, and with a letter also showing those in which the same number makes more than one figure.

Try to magnetize pieces of soft iron, like nails, for instance, and they will magnetize instantly as soon as the magnet touches them. You may thus have a long string of nails, hanging one to another, if the magnet be strong enough. Now pull the first nail from the magnet, and all the others will fall, as they all lose their magnetism the moment they leave the magnet.

Heat one of the nails red hot, and try to attract it by the magnet; it will not be possible to do it, but as it cools it will be gradually attracted, until, when it is cool, it will be attracted as strongly as ever before.

If you heat your magnet in the same way it will also lose its power, but it will not regain its magnetism on cooling; so you had better refrain from the experiment unless you desire to lose the magnet.

Now pass an inch or two of thread through the eye of one of your needles and magnetize the needle by rubbing it in the same direction several times over the same pole of your magnet. Place the horseshoe on the table, and, holding the thread between your thumb and your first finger, let the point of the needle be directly above the pole that attracts it and about a quarter of an inch distant from it. Then make a circular sweep with your hand, so that the point remains in its position and the eye is brought down toward the other pole. If you become skilful in doing this, the needle will remain suspended just above the magnet in a horizontal position.



Compass With a History.

E. H. Doughton of Barre, Vt., has a surveyor's compass which may be the first ever made in America. It was built by Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower as the vessel lay off the coast waiting for a chance to make a landing. The compass is encased in hand hammered brass and the needle is said to point as true to-day as in the day of its maker.

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RESOLUTIONS AND CARDS OF THANKS.—Resolutions of respect will be charged for at the rate of one-half cent per word, (payable in advance) the minimum charge being $1.00. Cards of thanks, two cents per word, minimum charge, fifty cents, also payable in advance.

BATHING AND HEALTH.

Benefits to Be Derived From Cold Water and Rubbing.

A cold bath—we might as well get at the straight of the thing—is not really a matter of cleanliness so much as a matter of getting the skin livened up and the capillaries and veins next to the surface full of blood. Ice cold water or scalding hot water will do that, but tepid water—no, no!

The skin is almost exactly the same kind of an excreting organ as the lungs. The same products seep through the pores as are carried off in the breath, and the air purifies the blood in the same way. But the greater part of the skin is smothered up in clothes day and night. What the cold water of the bath dissolves is matter well away. And the rubbing dry is pretty vigorous exercise if you want to know. Any rubbing is bound to push the blood along toward the heart and help the circulation, because there are valves in the veins which prevent the blood from going in any other direction than toward the heart. Whatever loose flakes of outer cuticle are rubbed off we needn't worry about; plenty more where they came from. The extra food the increased appetite demands will make good that trifling loss.—Eugene Wood in Everybody's Magazine.

THE HEART MUSCLES.

How They Do Their Work and Why They Never Tire.

It is generally supposed that the heart is an organ which never takes a rest. But this is not so. The muscles of the heart are not incessantly working. The heart contains four chambers—two upper, called the auricles, and two lower, the ventricles. In the beating of the heart the auricles first contract and force the blood into the ventricles; they then relax while the ventricles repeat the process. Then follows a pause, during which the heart is perfectly at rest.

The contraction of the auricles takes one-fifth of the time between one beat and the next, the contraction of the ventricles two-fifths and the pause two-fifths, so that the heart is really resting two-fifths of its time. Sleep also aids in relieving the muscles of the heart, as it considerably diminishes the rapidity of its action.

This alternation of rest and activity endows the heart muscles with their capacity for untiring work.

Sacred Mountains In Japan.

Travelers in Japan are astonished to find the grandest shrines throughout the land situated on the tops of high, precipitous mountains. This is because every mountain in that country is dedicated to some deity who is believed to be its guardian. These temple grounds are covered with the oldest and largest forest trees, and to the eyes of the people below the effect of the clouds which hover around the peak has originated the belief that the gods hold the power over the clouds to give or withhold rain.

Serenity of Temper.

One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled temper the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folk. It is well to remember, at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.

Far From It.

Young Widow (to partner at ball)—Mr. Crogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolate that you are a single man. Mr. Crogan—Ye've lost, ma'am. I'm wan av thriplets.—Chicago Tribune.

Force of Habit.

Miss Antique—Why have you always remained single? Oldbach—Simply from force of habit, I suppose. You know—you know I was born that way.—Philadelphia Record.

Education is needed not only to help us to do our work. It is also needed to help us to enjoy our leisure.

Her Age.

Tom—Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her age? Dick—Yes. Tom—What did she say? Dick—She said it was none of my business.

If goodness were only a theory, it were a pity it should be lost to the world.—Hazlitt.

A USEFUL WIZARD.

The Glassmaker Has a Picturesque Trade.

The glassworker is the wizard of useful arts. Before his stand at the county fair the caution to look out for pickpockets, often reiterated on the way to the annual gathering, is swallowed up in the wonderment aroused by the astonishing marvels wrought by his deft hand and a blowpipe. Here a touch and there a pat, and then suddenly the tiny champagne glass seems to fill with a film of rosy wine. "Who will have this? Only 5 cents!" cries a glassblower, holding the little stemmed bowl upside down to show that, like the pitcher of old, hospitable Philemon and Baucis, it can never be emptied. A nickel is thrust up by some one in exchange for the little souvenir of the wizard's art, and it is next seen standing on a parlor mantel many miles away from the fair grounds serving as a memento of the fair and a sample of the wonder beheld that day.

In his workshop the glassworker and his crystal liquid become more fascinating. The roomy building is full of the mystery of an ancient alchemist's laboratory. The glow from the mouths of many furnaces dazzles the eyes. Here and there men with mighty wands tipped with white hot masses swing them deftly about or, putting them to their lips, conjure the gleaming tips until they do their bidding, expanding into great cylinders or disks or growing into delicate globes.

Here is a man standing before the fiery mouth of a furnace. He has in his hand a long rod, and his face is shielded from the singeing heat and the glare by a shield which he holds in place by a plug grasped between his teeth. He dexterously twists his blowpipe in the white hot gummy glass until it has collected on its end an ovoid mass weighing from twenty to forty pounds. Revolving the ball in the glowing pot for a moment until it becomes symmetrical, he lifts it forth and plunges it into a pear shaped mold. Then the blower, the master workman of the place, takes the mass and begins to play with it. He blows a big bubble of air into the glass and then another and another until the solid sphere is swelled into a great decanter. Now swinging the white hot bulb like a giant pendulum in the depths of a yawning pit beneath his feet, now blowing through the tube, now thrusting it again into the furnace, at last the mass becomes a thin shelled cylinder as long as the man himself. After being cut and rolled as one would cut and roll a sheet iron cylinder into a flat piece of metal, and annealing, this piece of glass will be cut into window panes.

In another workshop a workman is rolling and smoothing a coil of the sparkling fluid at the end of his blowpipe on a polished slab. Then he blows through his magic wand, and a sphere begins to blossom from the tip. It grows and flows from the point of contact over the shining surface.

A row of keen edged grindstones are turning swiftly in another room. Before each stands a workman with his shirt sleeves rolled to his armpits. A long apron protects his clothing. In his hands he holds a heavy piece of glassware. Lightly, but firmly, so that the veins stand out on the backs of his hands, he presses it upon the edge of the stone. With sureness of pressure he deftly carves the glass, facet upon facet, jewel upon jewel, until the whole piece has become a massive setting of gleaming diamonds which some day will shimmer on the table of a fine house.

And to his art the glassworker adds something of the alchemist's art. Mixing a little gold with the glass, he turns it into the richest of rubies, violets and an amber that is solidified sunshine. He adds a little iron and draws from his glowing furnace glass furnished with all the colors of the rainbow. All in all, he is one of the wonder workers of the twentieth century.—New York Tribune.

Argentine Vineyards.

Wonderful yields of grapes are produced in some Argentine vineyards. "In one vineyard, covering five or six acres, a small tram road ran up the middle," writes a traveler. "I asked what that was for, and when told that it was to bring the grapes to the wine press I wondered why they were not carried in baskets. When I learned that off these five or six acres eighty tons of grapes are gathered each year I ceased to think of the tramway, and my wonder was turned to the marvel of the earth's productiveness. Eighty tons were the average yield, after house servants, farm and garden servants and peons who drive troops of mules up and down the mountains with ores from the mines had eaten their fill, and the house dogs and the dogs of the servants and peons and also a vast number of the little silver gray foxes which crowded in yearly from all corners of the desert during the grape season and birds that came from all places. There was enough and plenty for all of these and then eighty tons besides."

A Bit of Hoar's Wit.

As a wit Senator Hoar had few superiors, though he believed the floor of the senate not the place to display it. One of the occasions when he violated this rule was during a speech by William V. Allen of Nebraska, who made a record of talking for ten solid hours. Toward the end of a long speech Senator Tillman of South Carolina interrupted Senator Allen with a correction. He said that Allen pronounced ad infinitum as if it were "ad infinny-tum." Allen contended that that was the proper way and appealed to Mr. Hoar as an authority. The latter, of course, supported Tillman. "But," he said, "I suppose the senator from Nebraska gave the short sound to the 'I' in order to save the time of the senate."

PIGEON COURTSHIP.

It Sometimes Leads to Battles That Result In Death.

On a south Jersey farm, which was the home of a thousand pigeons and which was conducted by a woman who had formerly been a bookkeeper in Philadelphia, was found one particular fly and coop which was the abiding place of young doves that had reached the mating season. Purposely these young birds were associated together so that they might select their life companions.

The interior of the walls of the coop were filled with boxes, and those pigeons which had mated would select one of these boxes for their home and nest.

This period of courtship is one filled with excitement for the birds. Two young pigeon cocks, having selected the same hen for a mate, have been known to fight to the death in their rivalry. The method of combat is peculiar. The beak and wings alone are used, the combatants catching each other with their beaks by the skin of the head and beating each other with their strong wings.

Having once chosen his mate, the dove, with an occasional exception, remains constant to her through life. The occasional instances of infidelity cause discord in the coop, for when one pigeon tires of his mate and seeks another he meets a vigorous protest from the companion of the bird which he covets. When they have agreed to spend their lives together Mr. and Mrs. Dove select a box and the laying begins. The parent birds may then be less than eight months old.—Era Magazine.

GODPARENTS.

An Ancient Institution, Doubtless of Jewish Origin.

We must doubtless look to the Jews for the origin of godfathers and godmothers. The use of them in the primitive church is so early that it is not easy to fix a time for their beginning. Some of the most ancient fathers make mention of them, and through all the successive ages afterward we find the use of them continued without any interruption. By a constitution of Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, 1236, and in a synod held at Worcester, 1240, a provision was made that there should be for every male child two godfathers and one godmother and for every female one godfather and two godmothers. King Henry VIII., referring to the Princess Elizabeth, says:

My lord of Canterbury,
I have a suit which you must not deny me—
That is, a fair young maid that yet wants baptism.
You must be godfather and answer for her.
—"Henry VIII.," Act 5, Scene 2.

A constitution of 1281 makes provision for a Christian name being changed at confirmation. This is practically a renaming of the child. The manner in which it was done was for the bishop to use the name in the invocation and afterward for him to sign a certificate that he had so confirmed a person by such new name. It is possible that this practice might have been in Shakespeare's mind when he wrote:

Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized.
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.
—"Romeo and Juliet," Act 2, Scene 2.
—Westminster Review.

Tired of Being Fired.

Peter was a good workman, but he would go on sprees. His employer was lenient, but when Peter turned up after having been absent for a couple of days without leave he discharged him. But Peter did not take his discharge seriously and went back to work as usual. Again he went on a spree, and again he was discharged and taken back. These little escapades had been repeated four or five times within a couple of years, when Peter walked into the shop one morning looking much the worse for his celebration. "See here," said the employer, "you are discharged." "Look here," said Peter, "I am tired of this. If I am fired again I'll quit the job." And he went on about his work and has not been "fired" since.—Philadelphia Record.

Some London Streets.

In some of the older and narrower streets and alleys of London may be seen at each end two upright posts. At first it might be supposed that they served no more useful purpose than affording material for children to swing on. But they are used to indicate that the streets which are guarded by the posts are closed to wheeled traffic. Some of the thoroughfares in the poorer parts of London are so narrow that a large vehicle would do serious damage if it were driven along them, and as they are generally short cuts would be much used were they not protected.

Doing One's Duty.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.—Theodore Parker.

Handy to Have Around.

"You don't mind my leaving so many of these bills, do you?" said the collector, with a touch of sarcasm.

"No, indeed," replied the woman in the door. "We rather like it. The children do their examples on the backs of them."

A man never learns how to make his own coffee when he lives at home and his mother has headache, but after he marries he learns.—Atchison Globe.

DEATHS.

MRS. JOSEPH CANTNER.

The death of Mrs. Joseph Cantner occurred at her home in Millheim Friday morning, at the age of about seventy years. Interment was made Sunday morning She was a member of the Evangelical chruch, the pastor of the deceased off iciating

Mrs. Cantner is survived by her husbane seven children, namely William, Wallace Edward and Joseph, of Sisterville, West Virginia; Mrs. Deihl, Colorado; Mrs. Margaret Bricker, Scranton; Mrs. Samuel Wiser, Millheim.

GILBERT WOOD.

Gilbert Wood, son of J. A. Wood, Jr., pastor of the Bellefonte Methodist church, died in the Presbyterian hospital, Philadelphia, Wednesday morning of last week. The young man was a student in the dental department of the university of Pennsylvania Interment was made in Bellefonte Saturday afternoon.

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CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
in all kinds of
Marble AND Granite.
Don't fail to get my prices

Why Suffer From Rheumatism?

Why suffer from rheumatism when one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm will relieve the pain? The quick relief which this liniment affords makes rest and sleep possible, and that alone is worth many times its cost. Many who have used it hoping only for a short relief from suffering have been happily surprised to find that after awhile the relief became permanent. Mrs. V. H. Leggett of Yum Yum, Tennessee, U. S. A., writes. "I am a great sufferer from rheumatism, all over from head to foot, and Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that will relieve the pain." For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

HOURS FOR DECORATING.

Memorial Day will be Observed at the Several Points in Penns Valley.

Memorial services will be held at the various points in Penns Valley. The hours at which the departed soldiers will be honored and the speakers are noted below:

Centre Hall—6 p. m.

Union Cemetery, Farmers Mills—9:30 a. m.; speaker, Rev. M. J. Snyder.

Georges Valley, Cross Church—2 p. m.; speaker, Rev. G. W. McIlnay.

Madisonburg—9 a. m.

Rebersburg—2 p. m.

Aaronsburg—10 a. m.; speaker, Sheriff H. S. Taylor.

Millheim—2 p. m.; speaker, Rev. R. Illingsworth.

Potters Mills—2:30; speaker, Prof. S. Ward Gramley. A detail of veterans will decorate at Tusseyville, Zion and Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—In the matter of the estate of Sarah L. Fisher, late of Gregg township, deceased, letters testamentary cum testamento annexo upon said estate having been granted by the register of wills, etc., to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHAS. W. FISHER,
Administrator c. t. a.,
Penn Hall, Pa.

Spring Time in Florida and the South.

This is one of the most delightful seasons of the whole year to visit Florida and the famous resorts of Pinehurst, N. C., Camden, S. C., and others of the wonderful Southland, reached most directly by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the shortest and quickest route between the North and South.

Three through Pullman trains daily, including the famous Seaboard Florida Limited, the quickest train ever operated between New York and Florida and without change of passengers or baggage. Winter excursion rates now in effect. Special stop-over privileges. Excellent Dining car service on all trains. Two trains daily to Atlanta for New Orleans, Birmingham and all points in the South-west.

Write for rates, schedules, illustrated booklets and other information.

J. J. PULLER, Dist. Pass. Agt.
1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Very Best.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and want to say it is the best cough medicine I have ever taken," says Geo. L. Chubb, a merchant of Harlan, Mich. There is no question about its being the best, as it will cure a cough or cold in less time than any other treatment. It should always be kept in the house ready for instant use, for a cold can be cured in much less time when promptly treated. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

THE GREAT HOUSE OF
Kuppenheimer & Co.
CHICAGO
Who Challenge Any Line of Clothing

The Swellest Neck-Wear from J. R. Keiser.

The Newest Styles of HATS, from Guyer and No Name Company.

Straw Hats in all widths of rim and heights of Crown.

Rain Coats and Top Coats.

Suit Cases and Trunks.

Merchant Tailoring Our Specialty

Suits made to order from $15 up.

Summer Goods in all Things that are used by Men and Boys.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

GROCERIES
Summer Goods
NOTIONS

In fact, we keep Everything to be had in a General Store.

...O. T. CORMAN...
SPRING MILLS

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing. If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	80
Barley	45	Oats	30
		Corn	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	08	Butter	18
Potatoes	—	Eggs	15

DR. SMITH'S SALVE

CURES: Flesh Wounds, Ulcers, Felons, Carbuncles, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tetter, Eczema, White Swelling, Skin Eruptions, Fever Sores, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Chapped Hands, Etc., Etc.
By Mail, 25c. DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall.

The Strength-Giver
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
For WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN

Build up your Health and Strength
with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.
A pleasant, potent and permanent invigorator for WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN.

GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F.

1100 Delegates Representing 128.000 Odd Fellows at Scranton.

When the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows opened its annual sessions in Scranton Tuesday morning, over 1100 delegates, representing 128,000 Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, were present. Rev. Thomas M. Jackson, of Philadelphia, grand chaplain, offered prayer. Mayor A. T. Connell delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the people of the city. Former Mayor James Moir delivered the welcome on behalf of the Odd Fellows. The response was made by Grand Master Robert Graham.

The secretary's report showed that when the last annual report was made the order had 124,062 members in the State. It now has 128,176, an increase of 4114. The total amount of relief given was $700,832 31, and the working expenses of lodges were $392,445.63. The relief amounted to $1920.08 a day during the entire year, or $80 an hour.

Colonel M. Richards Muckle, treasurer of the Grand Lodge, made a report showing that the total receipts of the Grand Lodge were $62,575.28; that the total payments were $30,910.07, and that the balance in the bank is $31,625.21.

The Committee on Elections of Grand Lodge officers reported that the following candidates had been elected: Grand master, Melville S. Chubbuck, of Philadelphia; deputy grand master, George H. Banes, of Philadelphia; grand warden, Rev. B. H. Hart, of Harrisburg; secretary, Joseph H. Mackey, of Philadelphia; treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia; representative to Sovereign Lodge, George Hawkes, of Philadelphia.

There were three candidates for grand warden, which is in direct line for grand master, the highest office of the State, as follows: Rev. B. H. Hart who received 7487 votes; Grant R. McGlatherty, who received 5147 votes and John W. Scott, who received 660 votes.

The sessions of the Rebekah Assembly opened Tuesday morning in St. Luke's Parish House. Mrs. Anna H. Scanlon presided. The address of welcome was given by Miss Ida L. Von Storch, of Scranton, and the response was made by Mrs. Mary J. Hopler, of Williamsport.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were 202 delegates to the convention, representing 19,064 women, scattered through Pennsylvania.

Rev. Haas to Marry.

Rev. Haas, pastor of the Evangelical Association church at Rebersburg, and Miss Rush Meyer, will be married to-day (Thursday) in York, the home of the bride.

Sheriff Taylor Married.

The marriage of Sheriff H. S. Taylor and Miss Bertha Cross, of Philipsburg took place Wednesday morning at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Robert Loyd, in Philipsburg.

The couple have the best wishes of their friends. After a brief honeymoon trip Captain and Mrs. Taylor will be at home at the county bastile.

LOCALS.

Some men are such hustlers that they don't even like loaf sugar.

J. J. Arney baled some thirty tons of hay and straw beginning of this week.

Miss Sadie Felty, of Linden Hall, Wednesday called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Thomas.

Rev. Charles Russell, pastor of the First Lutheran church, Philipsburg, has accepted a call to Everett.

Mrs. J. A. Lenker and daughter, and Mrs. Ray, of Lemont, paid their respects to the family of Rev. Sechrist, in this place, Wednesday.

When criminal court opened in Blair county Monday, Judge Bell announced that no jail cases would be tried because of the discovery of a case of smallpox in the prison.

If present plans mature a game of base ball will be played on Grange Park Saturday afternoon that will be of interest to the people of Centre Hall. The "Boys" and the "Old Men" will have it out on the diamond at that time.

The four sons of the late Thomas H. Forcey, of Clearfield, have shown disposition to be fair, by dividing the large estate of their father into six shares instead of four as directed in the will. The two shares will go to the heirs of two sisters who were cut off in the will.

Rev. R. Crittenden, of Bellefonte announces that the Centre County Bible Society, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Bellefonte, always have on hand a partial stock and samples of publications of the American Bible Society at cost Bibles will be furnished free to any family in the county in need and unable to buy. Testaments furnished free to all orphans.

After a man has acquired success he begins to sneer at luck.

There's a new color called the messenger boy. It won't run.

A woman isn't happy unless she has a few friends who envy her.

A fellow may be crooked and still tell a lie with a straight face.

POMONA GRANGE PROGRAM.

Members of the Grange to Discuss Rural Telephone.

The following program will be rendered at a meeting of Centre County Pomona Grange, in the hall of Washington Grange, near State College, Friday, May 26th:

Opening Grange in 4th degree.

Music. Roll call of officers and fire insurance directors. Reading minutes of last meeting.

Welcome by Washington Grange.

Response by D. K. Keller.

Appointment of committees. Music.

Symbolism of the Grange.—Hon. L. Rhone.

Recess for dinner.

1 30 p. m. Music.

Recitation, Mrs. H. A. Surface.

Grange Encampment—G. L. Goodhart.

Report of Secretary of Insurance Company.

The rural telephone:—Its benefits to the farmer, and the best method to procure it.—H. A. Surface, J. S. Dale.

Methods of co-operation by the Grange, and commercial advantages to the farmer.—Hon. L. Rhone.

Report of committees.

Conferring of 5th degree.

WILLARD DALE, Lecturer.

LOCALS.

Nan Patterson goes on the stage at a salary of $2000 per week. She will head the "Lu Lu Girls."

Reformed church appointments: Spring Mills, morning; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

The new president of the Reformed Synod of the United States is Dr. A. E. Dahlman, of Buffalo, New York.

A public crossing between the hotel and the residence of Dr. Allison was built this week. The work was superintended by ex-Sheriff Brungart, a member of the town council.

W. R. Royer, of Madisonburg, is in Philadelphia, and on Monday, if the expected happens, he will undergo an operation in one of the city hospitals. The nature of the operation is not generally known.

Fred Slack, the young son of Assistant Postmaster C. W. Slack, had the misfortune to penetrate his foot with a nail to the depth of from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. The lad was playing and with one foot tramped into a box in which a nail protruded. The little fellow was too much frightened to release his foot, and remained pinioned until his father arrived and relieved him.

Last Friday morning Assistant Chief of Police Charles M. McMullen, of Philipsburg, brought to Bellefonte J. E. Stover whom he had arrested at DuBois on Thursday on a warrant issued from Bellefonte. Stover was charged with larceny and burglary in connection with the Eby matter, ventilated in the recent session of the county court. The man declares he knows nothing of the crime, and was perfectly willing to be taken. He has a wife and child in DuBois.

W. E Cavender, of Dayton, Ohio, general manager for The Farmers Nursery Company, Tippecance City, Ohio, for Pennsylvania, and assistants John Phlum, of Dayton, Ohio, and Daniel Blose, of Urbana, Ohio, are canvassing Penns Valley. This is their fifth season in Central Pennsylvania, which is one of the strongest evidences that their stock is as represented. They have already taken a large number of orders, and will continue their work for several days.

Aaronsburg.

Miss Nellie Weaver returned home from a few weeks' stay with her cousin at Penn Hall.

Miss Hettie Smull, of State College, is spending a few weeks with her parents at this place.

C. A. Weaver, J. P., of Coburn, spent a few hours in town Saturday evening.

Harvey Crouse and wife and James Holiway and wife visited Mrs. Crouse's parents, at Winfield, over Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Stephenson and daughter, of Lock Haven, are the guests of Mrs. M. J. Deshler, at this writing.

A. C Mingle, of Bellefonte, was here one day last week to see his aged mother at the home of E. G. Mingle.

Mr. and Mrs. William Homan, of State College, visited Luther Weirt over Sunday.

William Jamison, of Lock Haven, was in town one day last week.

Mrs. W. H. Philips is paying a visit to her aged mother at Freeburg.

Rev. Rhoads, of Lewistown, will preach in the Reformed church Sunday forenoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Swabb were seen at the home of Mrs. Kizzie Swabb last Sunday.

Mr. Koch and wife, of Mechanicsburg, spent a few days at the Lutheran parsonage, guests of Rev. Shroeder.

Sober.

D. W. Zerby, of Bellefonte, was a caller here.

L. P. Smith has the contract to saw the timber that Finkle Brothers bought from J. Gentzel.

H. V. Gentzel made a business trip to Milroy, Saturday.

Mrs. J. P. Wolf is not able to be around, as she is ill.

While chopping wood, William Wolf cut his foot with the ax.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Saturday, June 3—Convention Tuesday, June 6.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections, in their respective election districts, on Saturday, June 3rd, 1905, to elect delegates to the County Convention. Under the rules of the party, the officers for holding the primaries will consist of the committeeman and two assistants in each district, and the election will be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. and close at 7 o'clock p. m.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte N. W.	3	Harris	2
Bellefonte S W.	3	Howard	1
Bellefonte W. W.	1	Huston	1
Centre Hall	2	Liberty, E. P.	1
Howard	2	Liberty, W. P.	1
Milesburg	1	Marion	1
Millheim	2	Miles, E. P.	1
Philipsburg 1st W.	1	Miles, M. P.	3
Philipsburg 2nd W.	2	Miles, W. P.	1
Philipsburg 3rd W.	1	Patton	1
S. Philipsburg	1	Penn	4
State College	1	Potter, N. P.	2
Unionville	1	Potter, S. P.	2
Benner N. P.	1	Potter, W. P.	2
Benner S. P.	1	Rush, N. P.	1
Boggs N. P.	1	Rush, S. P.	1
Boggs E. P.	1	Rush, E. P.	1
Boggs W. P.	1	Snow Shoe, E. P.	2
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe, W. P.	1
College	1	Spring, N. P.	1
Curtin	1	Spring, S. P.	2
Ferguson E. P.	2	Spring, W. P.	1
Ferguson W. P.	1	Taylor	1
Gregg N. P.	1	Union	1
Gregg E. P.	2	Walker, E. P.	1
Gregg W. P.	2	Walker, M. P.	2
Haines E. P.	2	Walker, W. P.	1
Haines W. P.	2	Worth	1
Half Moon	1	Total	81

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House in Bellefonte, Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and nominate candidates for the various county offices, also a county chairman.

The following named persons have duly registered and are eligible to be voted for at the primaries:

Sheriff—Ellis S. Shaffer, Miles

Treasurer—Dr. Frank K. White, Philipsburg
J. D. Miller, Walker

Recorder—John C. Rowe, Philipsburg

Register—D. Wagner Geiss, Bellefonte
Harry S. Jackson, Bellefonte

Commissioner—W. H. Fry, Ferguson
Joseph L. Neff, Boggs
John L. Dunlap, Spring
C. A. Weaver, Penn
James J. Gramley, Miles
D. A. Grove, College

Auditor—James W. Swabb, Harris
S. H. Hoy, Benner
John W. Beck, Howard

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall this week.

List Corrections.

If you have paid subscription on the Reporter since March 28, you will find a change on your label this week. Please compare, and report if errors have been made.

School Tax Notice.

June 1st being the beginning of the new school year, the undersigned requests that all school tax be paid before that date. The new law requires me to make settlement on that date, and that obliges me to make the demand on you.

J. FRANK SMITH, Tax Collector.

Marriage Licenses.

Alfred C. Long, Howard.
Mary C. Teese, Bellefonte.

Sydney Nasus, Howard.
Mary A. Lucas, Howard.

Charles Houser, State College.
Matilda Benner, State College.

Hugh S. Taylor, Bellefonte.
Bertha Cross, Philipsburg.

A Good Suggestion.

Mr. C. B. Wainwright of Lemon City, Fla., has written the manufacturers that much better results are obtained from the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in cases of pains in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus by taking it in water as hot as can be drank. That when taken in this way the effect is double in rapidity. "It seems to get at the right spot instantly," he says. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

Millheim.

E. W. Mauck is spending the week at Scranton as delegate to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Samuel Kalen and wife, of State College, spent Sunday at the home of D. J. Neiman.

G. W. Harter and family left, Monday, for Illinois where they will make their future home.

Miss Eva Miller, who had been working at Snow Shoe for some time, returned home accompanied by Miss Virginia Holmes, of State College.

B. D. Tate and Harry Mensch, of Bellefonte, were seen in town Sunday.

William Cantner and wife, of Sistersville, West Virginia, and Mrs. Margaret Ricker, of Scranton, arrived Wednesday, and Edward W. Cantner, of Sistersville, came Thursday, before their aged mother, Mrs. Joseph Cantner, passed away.

Misses Jennie Reifsnyder and Mary Hartman spent Sunday with friends at Nittany.

Mrs. A. M. Reeser was in Bellefonte, Saturday.

Robert Reitz, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday in town.

James Smith spent Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Rose Mallory, of Smullton, Sunday, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith.

Most girls like a brass band except in a wedding ring.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERIANS.

General Assembly Opens Today in Winona Paak, Indiana.

The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will begin Thursday, May 18th, at Winona Park, Indiana. This body consists of about 600 commissioners, ministerial and lay, representing over 1,094,000 communicants in all parts of the U. S. and in mission fields in all parts of the world. The retiring Moderator, who will open the Assembly with a sermon, is Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry, pastor for more than fifty years of the Princeton Church, Philadelphia.

The question of greatest interest is union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Church is an offshoot from the Presbyterian Church, originating about 100 years ago. The chief cause of the separation was the disapproval by the General Assembly of the action of the Cumberland Presbytery in Kentucky, ordaining, in the time of a great revival and scarcity of ministers, to the ministry men whose education was not up to the usual Presbyterian standard. The Cumberland Church has a membership of about 186,000. It proposes to come in on the basis of the Presbyterian standards as revised in 1903. Both churches have voted for the union by Presbyteries. It remains for the Assemblies of the two churches to count the votes and ratify the action and arrange for the settling of details. It is not expected that the union will be completed until 1907.

Another important matter that comes up for final settlement is an arrangement by which colored churches and churches of a particular race, or of speech other than English, can have their own Presbyteries, if they so desire. The Presbyteries have also voted for what will be a permanent Supreme Court for the church. The Assembly will take action on this. It is thought that the Assembly will advise its theological seminaries to give more attention to preparing their students for Sabbath school work. Another question likely to provoke a very lively debate is the issuing of an authorized ritual, for optional use however. The session usually lasts about ten days.

Mifflinburg Buggies, Carriages, Etc.

D. A. Boozer advertises first-class Mifflinburg buggies at bottom prices. If you intend purchassing a vehicle of any description, call to see Mr. Boozer before doing so. He is selling at the lowest possible margin.

Many a man remains poor because he has too many friends.

LOCALS.

Charles W. Fisher, of Penn Hall, in this issue advertises letters testamentary on the estate of his mother.

Mrs. Daniel Kennelly, of Spring Mills, is in Centre Hall the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. K. Knepley, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dunkle.

John W. Kamp, youngest child of Mrs. S. R. Kamp, of Lock Haven, departed Tuesday noon for Winslow, Ill., where he expects to spend the summer with his brother, Rufus Lee.

C. H. Eungert, of near Farmers Mills, accompanied by Edward Bryerton, of Lock Haven, were brief callers at the Reporter office Wednesday morning. Mr. Bryerton is much pleased with Penns Valley and his visits here may be expected to be repeated more frequently in the future.

Mrs. H. E. Shadle and son Harold, of Elkins, West Virginia, arrived in Centre Hall Tuesday evening, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Bradford. Mr. Shadle returned to his lumber operations in West Virginia from Williamsport, where he and his family had been called on account of the death of Mr. Shadle's father.

J. O. Deininger, of this place, an inveterate reader from his youth, brought to this office a copy of The Age, issued Monday, July 20, 1863, published at No. 430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The Age is a Democratic paper, and had at the head of its column the name of George W. Woodward, of Luzerne county, for governor; and Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny, for judge of the supreme court. William Bigler, of Clearfield county, represented this district on the Democratic state central committee. Mr. Deininger at that time was a Democrat.

For a time, Saturday afternoon, there was quite an excitement at the station, caused by a peculiar accident to a team of horses belonging to the milling firm of Kepler & Musser, of Pine Grove Mills. The team of horses is a very large one, and Mr. Musser drove on the scales to test their weight, when a plank tilted, leaving the hind legs of both the large animals pass through the floor of the scales. One of the horses scrambled out, but his mate stuck fast. A rope and tackle was secured and by the aid of a number of men the brute was raised high enough to extricate itself. Aside from a number of minor bruises and cuts, the horses were not injured.

While a bilious attack is decidedly unpleasant it is quickly over when Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are used. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

Rebersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Stably, of Jersey Shore, are visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Jared Kreamer spent several days this week in Philadelphia.

Henry Moyer, a student at Bucknell University, is paying a short visit to his parents.

J. W. Weber has opened a flour and feed store and is now ready to supply the people in that line.

Samuel Waite, William Houtz, Jack Ocker and Calvin Crouse, Wednesday, left for Hyner, where they will work in the woods.

Rev Haas, the Evangelical minister at this place, will be married today (Thursday.)

Samuel Waite, of Pleasant Gap, was in town Saturday, to see his aged father, John Waite.

Pine Stump.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams were to Bellefonte one day last week.

Miss May Walker and friend Morris Kramer, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of the former's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Walker.

Miss Ella Moyer left Monday morning for Spring Mills where she expects to spend several days.

Miss Alice Burris spent several days last week at Axmann.

Mrs. Henry Zeigler spent a day last week at the home of S. D. Burris.

Frank Walker spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Benner Walker.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly."—MRS. L. M. SMITH, Saratoga, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Thick Hair

D. A. BOOZER
...SADDLER...
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Before you buy, take a look through the only completely stocked Harness Shop in Penns Valley. You can see anything in the Harness line. The goods and prices can not be beaten. . . .

HARNESS

We always have in stock a full and complete line of Harness, both for heavy and light use, hand and factory made. Also, collars, bridles, lines, tie straps, halters, rings, buckles, etc. In fact, everything needed in the saddelry line

A FEW PRICES

Raw Hide Whips	20 Cts.
Heavy Draught Collars	$1.00 and up
Brown and White Sweat Pads for Heavy Work	25 Cts.
Heavy Wooden Hames	50c, 75c, $1.00
Harness Oil	60c per Gallon
Trace Chains	70 Cts.
Buggy Harness	$9.00

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES

Get my prices on No. 1 Mifflingburg Buggies and Carriages. I can and will save money for you. Offer you second hand Buggies at Five Dollars and up.

Stock Food—The best on the market, 5 Cents per Lb.

A Full Line of Dr. Daniels' Remedies. . . .

BEFORE MAKING YOUR PURCHASE call to see me, look over the stock and get prices.

Do You Look Seedy?

If you do, step into a pair of our stylish and up-to-date Shoes or Oxfords, top yourself with one of our swell Derbys or Felt Hats, and you will look like a spring bird that has just put on his new frock.

PRICES:

Stylish Hats, from . . $1.50 to $2.50

Shoes, THAT WEAR, from $2.50 to $3.75

Kreamer and Son
CENTRE HALL, PA.

H. F. ROSSMAN

To our Friends and Customers

We call your attention to our line of Spring and Summer Goods . . .

BEAUTIFUL WAIST PATTERNS—in White.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in Muslin and Cambric. Corset Covers, Skirts, Night Gowns and Drawers. Stafford Waists for Children.

OXFORDS and SHOES

For Men, Women and Children. Also, a good line of TAN HOSE. Call and see

H. F. ROSSMAN
Spring Mills, Pa.

New BINDER TWINE White CLOVER SEED

F. E. WIELAND
Linden Hall, Pa.

Asks all Farmers who will need Binder twine to place their orders at once with him. The twine just arrived and the price is right. He has also on hand White Clover Seed, Lawn Grass Seed, Etc. Highest prices paid for Baled Hay, Baled Straw, Grain and Potatoes.

Lawn GRASS SEED Wanted- BALED HAY, Etc.

The Centre Hall Roller Flouring Mills.
J. H. & S. E. WEBER, Proprietors

WHITE LILLY FLOUR and MILL FEEDS

The Highest Market Prices will be paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat.

Baled Hay and Straw will be bought at all times, at the best prices the market will afford.

COAL All sizes of Coal, the best Grades of Coal to be had, always on hand. We invite school boards to consult with us before placing orders for fuel.

PROBLEM OF GIRL'S DRESS.

It is no small task to dress a girl as she should be dressed, unless one has generous means and can go into a children's outfitter and give an order for an entire wardrobe. It is a serious question to most mothers how to attain the best results with the least expenditure of money.

It is a common saying that it is an easy matter to dress a little girl, but difficult to clothe a boy. This saying must have originated some years ago, when mothers were obliged to make the small boys' trousers and coats, but now, when there is no difficulty whatever in buying everything needful for a boy at any of the ready-made clothing establishments, and at far more reasonable prices and infinitely more satisfactory in every particular than the same clothing made at home could possibly be, the saying has no truth.

To start out with, shoes and stockings must be carefully chosen for little girls. Until a girl is 11 or 12 she should not wear heels on her shoes; they seriously injure the shape of the foot and are otherwise injurious to her physical health.

Spring heels should be worn. They admit of the correct position when walking. For school wear, pebble goat or straight goat shoes are the best.

Slippers and low shoes should be avoided, as they are apt to induce bad habits in walking and standing. All children will stand on the sides of their feet if possible, and in slippers and low shoes the habit grows apace.

No child can get along without two pairs of shoes, which must be kept in good order; no buttons off and no dust and unbrushed look.

Black stockings are universally worn by children except with brown shoes, then brown stockings are correct. A good cotton stocking is by no means cheap. Woolen stockings are not much worn, because when there is any tendency to perspiration they induce it and ofttimes in this way make the feet colder than a cotton stocking, which dos not produce these results.

The health of the child does not require heavy-weight underwear, but it is necessary to have half wool and half cotton.

She should be taught that neatness and fine materials are desirable, and her underwear be as dainty as possible.

The English have many fine ideas about the bringing up of children, and their rule that no girl should wear silk until she is 18 years old is a capital one.

Wash materials for children are attractive until they reach the age of 10. After that, in the winter especially, other fabrics may be used appropriately.

Two frocks of challie or cashmere should be included in every girl's wardrobe, or if preferred two sailor dresses of serge. Crepon is a nice material for afternoon wear.

Then every little girl should have a light frock for parties and evening wear.

In dressing her girls there are two rules which every careful mother must needs follow—simplicity and becomingness.—New Haven Register.

TILTED PICTURE HATS.

"Everything this season is French," remarks the New York Evening Post. "We have been accustomed to receive fashion edicts from Paris, but it does not follow that French traditions are invariably observed in French modes. The picture hat, for example, has always been the hat of Gainsborough and Reynolds. This year, however, the picture hat is copied from French portrait painters, Watteau notably. The result to the eye is not altogether pleasing. There is plenty of dash to the new hats, but little of real or enduring beauty. Unfortunately, the tilted hat requires elaborate hairdressing. Some of the coiffures seen in the beauty shops and at the theaters are monstrosities of style. The latest is a pair of twin pompodours on either side of the head, with a huge bun in the back, the whole held in place by numerous combs and pins. When the hat is adjusted, the various pompadours are pulled out to fill vacant spaces, so to speak. Wherever the tilt of the hat leaves a chasm the hair is puffed in a manner to preserve symmetry. The effect is better when the hat is on than when it is off.

"The worst of the matter is that nearly all the new coiffures involve waving the hair with hot irons, which everyone knows is destructive to the last degree. Even children's hair is artificially waved, it is said. It is the fancy of the moment to arrange a little girl's hair in a very low, drooping pompadour on top of the head, a ribbon bow separating the two. The rest of the hair is allowed to fall on the shoulders. The low pompadour falling forward over the brow is almost characteristic. The forehead seems to be going out of fashion, as it did some time ago in England. The hair on the forehead is much waved and rather stiffly arranged. All kinds of combs, pins and hair ornaments are in vogue, and for evening wreaths, flowers and aigrettes are worn.

"It is hard to tell how veils are to be adjusted over so much hair and such impossible hats, but we are informed that veils to match the general color scheme are among the essentials of good dress.

"From indications the loose veil will be less demanded than the tight drawn, trim affair. Very handsome are the net veils with lace borders. These are plain or dotted. Which with black chenile dots, black and white lace and black and white mingled in the mesh are seen. They are too striking not to become common after a while. It is predicted that before summer only very short veils, reaching to the tip of the nose, will be worn by the fastidious, leaving the novelties to the less careful dressers."

FAD FOR ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

Again comes the announcement from abroad that jewelry is to be worn to an unlimited extent, and women who cannot afford real stones will have to content themselves with artificial ones. But it is necessary to wear them, whatever they might be, so long as they are pretty and becoming. This summer jewelry will be donned by women of all classes, the wealthy, of course, wearing as many of their priceless gems as possible.

It is possible to buy very pretty pieces of jewelry at exceedingly low rates nowadays. Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, opals, sapphires and cat's eyes are declared by experts to be the only six "precious" stones, but the precious stones themselves rank only as semi-precious at times, this being caused by their not being properly crystallized, and therefore they cannot be cut. They are purchased by those who could not afford them if they were perfect, and very often one would not notice a flaw.

The fad for old-fashioned jewelry has become prevalent among the smart women. At the recent fashionable affairs handsome matrons have been bedecked with earrings reaching to their shoulders, set with brilliant stones, surrounded by a mass of gold. Large brooches are also favorites with many women, and the sets, including brooch, earrings, belt buckles and rings, are worn to a great extent.—Newark Advertiser.

THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.

The qualities of bodily excellence in woman are distinctive, and to these her training should tend. The games and exercises which develop quickness and accuracy of perception and response, firmness and gentleness of hand, steadiness of poise and grace of movement, that grace which comes from the application of just enough will power and no more than is needed to do a certain thing well—these, rather than the rougher and heavier sports which pile up muscle, are the fit pastimes for a girls. Even if she should miss a little of the training in boldness and tenacity which her brother is supposed to get in the athletic field, this would be better than to have her loose the finer touch, the lighter step, the easier motion, and the sweet restraint of body that belongs to one whose senses are delicate and whose personal preferences are at once nice and sure. In the work that she has to do precision and refinement are likely to count for more than mere force. Man builds the house. Woman keeps and orders it.—Henry van Dyke, in Harper's Bazar.

PRINCESS DRESS AGAIN.

Dame Fashion, it seems, is never content unless the princess dress is in some ort of vogue. If it be not the princess dress complete, there is certain to be some one mode in which there are at least princess suggestions. One of these modes is the princess skirt, which is never entirely "out." It is noted in connection with an Eton coat, the whole being done in rose drap d'ete. There's the necessary touch of embroidery on the Eton and the three-quarter sleeve, somewhat puffy, is finished with lingerie frills.

Though the coat be a beauty, it requires more skill to accomplish the princesse skirt, as complications will arise in its development. This particular example is in 11 gores, and just below the hips it resolves itself into a box-plaited skirt. Above this point it is as exquisitely fitted as is possible. It reaches to the height of an ample girdle and is held up by means of supender-like traps that show hardly at all, even at the front, where the little coat is open.—Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

FEMININE ETHICS IMPROVING.

If anything, we women are in these days overscrupulous, principally owing to the fact that feminine honor has in the past been frequently the subject of masculine gibes. Women were formally commonly supposed and generally allowed to cheat at croquet, a privilege they shared with curates, and in games where money changed hands, while the winnings were invariably handed over to them they were never expected to pay when they lost. Of course, we have changed all that today.—Ladies Field.

Newspaper women ought not to be bashful about marrying millionaires. Be sure you write, then go ahead.

GETTING ALL THE MILK.

It is well known that the average milker gets less milk than he who does a thorough job, that incomplete milking means not only direct, but indirect loss, not only as immediate lessening of the fat yield, but tends toward drying the cow. A Danish scientist has recently developed a special system of udder manipulation, a sort of massage of the mammary glands as it were, which it is claimed augments the flow. The Hegelund method, as it is called, involves three manipulations, each thrice repeated, or until no more milk is obtained: First, the pressure of the quarter on each side against each other thrice repeated, followed by removal of the milk; second, the pressure of the glands together on each side, the forequarter being first manipulated and then the hindquarters, followed by removal of the milk; and third, the forequarters are pressed between hand and body, the hands holding the teats loosely, then the hindquarters also, followed by milking.

Trials of the scheme made at the Wisconsin and New York stations afforded a daily average increase per cow of a pound of milk and two ounces of butter. The after milk was very rich in fat, testing above ten per cent. This after milking takes not to exceed five minutes time—often only two or three minutes. The two ounces of butter may be held at a low estimate to be worth two cents. This would be a fair pay for five minutes work, twenty-four cents an hour and the skim-milk thrown in. Not only is more milk and butter made, but the secretion is stimulated and the lactation period prolonged.

It may be remarked, however, that the differences in milk and butter yields between this method and careful stripping are not great. This Danish method, however, does emphasize, more, perhaps, than has hitherto been done, the actual and potential losses due to incomplete milking.—J. L. Hills in American Cultivator.

GOOD CARE FOR GOOD STOCK.

Why not keep better stock? It costs no more to raise and keep a good cow than it does a poor one, and the return from a good one is much more satisfactory.

I believe in pure-breds, but all do not. Many say, get a bull of some good breed and raise stock, and so soon get into the blood. A farmer may keep a pure-bred bull all his life and not get pure blooded stock. Yet if one cannot keep pure-bred stock it is better to get and keep a good bull to breed from, and the nearer full bloods one gets the better.

There are many good breeds which it would pay farmers to get into and the more blood he gets the better. But raise better stock some way, improve it in every way possible and the profits will increase in proportion as the stock improves.

Now is the final time to plan what to raise. Select the dryest and earliest pieces for early crops and prepare them for the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Plan to put in a good large piece of fodder corn. There is nothing better to make milk when the pastures begin to dry up, which they will do about the middle of July, and unless the cows are then fed some green stuff the milk is sure to fall off and the profits, too.

Look well to your horses. Rub their legs well when you put them in the stable. The water through which they have been traveling is as cold as ice, and if the weather is not cold enough to freeze it to their legs, it is very uncomfortable to say the least. An extra rubbing down and a good warm bed will do as much good as an extra feed.—E. M. Pike in the American Cultivator.

OATS AND PEAS FOR HAY.

In response to an inquiry by a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette in regard to sowing oats and cow-peas together for hay for winter feeding cows and sheep, Prof. Wiancko of Purddue University says:

"Oats and cow-peas are not at all suited to sowing together. The oats, to do any good, should be sown before the end of May; their season of growth is very much different.

"I would advise the use of the common field pea instead. It goes very well with oats and the mixture makes excellent hay, of higher feeding value than clover. The pens and oats mixture should be sown as early as possible, about two bushels of peas and one and one-half bushel of oats per acre. If the peas are small half and half will be about the right proportions. The seeds may be mixed and drilled with an ordinary wheat drill as deeply as possible—three to four inches. Sometimes the peas are sown broadcast on disked ground and plowed under. The oats are then sowed on top within a few days and harrowed in.

The mixture should be cut for hay while the grain is in the milk stage. If allowed to get older it loses in palatability.

PEAS AND OATS FOR COWS.

Those who have not tried the peas and oats crop do not know how useful it is for feeding late in the summer when the pasture begins to look bad. A good plan is to sow the peas in rows and plow them under about four inches deep, then sow the oats and use a smoothing harrow for covering them. If the soil is reasonably rich and mellow the crop will be all that one could wish. The soil should be carefully prepared to obtain the best results. This work of sowing the peas ought to be done now in all sections; in the warmer sections it could have been done a month ago.

Dairymen ought to learn the value of sowed crops for soiling; they are profitable, inasmuch as they keep the animal in good milk when the pasture begins to run out, and with such crops to feed it is not necessary to add much or any grain food. Indeed, the change from grass to a soiling crop is likely to increase the flow of milk and keep it in good flow up to the time the cows are started on the barn feeding in the late fall. We like the oats and peas crop for this purpose quite as well as the sowed sweet corn, though we make it a practice to have both, for the sake of variety.—Indianapolis News.

A FEW INCUBATOR HINTS.

The following hints as to the care of incubators we find in the Farmers' Voice:

The first week the great danger lies in letting the heat run above 103; the last week in running below 100. In the early stages the eggs will not stand too much heat. A rise of several degrees above regulation temperature will kill the delicate germ. A fall in temperature at this time is not as serious as a rise. But during the last week the embryo chick needs the heat to help it to mature and reach the point of exclusion. The going out of the lamps at hatching time is well known to be ruinous to the hatch.

If the room in which the incubator is run is quite cool be careful about leaving the eggs out of the machine long at turning time. If possible, take the tray into a warm room. If this cannot be done, great care and quickness are necessary, particularly during the first week. After the chicks are considerable developed, so that animal heat is strong, the danger is not so great, but even then the eggs should not be allowed to cool too much.

Do not open the incubator except when it is necessary to do so, and then keep it open the shortest possible time. Each opening involves a rapid change of temperature within it.

CHOOSING A DRAG SAW.

In choosing a saw, hold it up clear of everything with one hand, and ring the blade with the other. It will hum where your knuckles hit it, according to the temper and quality of carbon in the blade. The longer it hums or vibrates the better the quality of the steel. Then look down the teeth from end to end and see that the blade is straight, and look along on the at of both sides to see that it is not "bumpy"—that is, hollow in some places and full in others. This is a great drawback to a saw, as it pulls hard through the full spots or bumps, knocking against the cut ends as it runs through the log. It is a fault very hard to detect in a new saw, in an old one very easy, as the bumps show bright and polished from knocking, and the hollows dull from escaping the friction. See that the saw is not too thick, or it wastes too much strength to saw with it.—American Cultivator.

BEANS AND PEAS.

To keep beans and peas from becoming infested wtih weevil, put in a barrel, set or suspend in the barrel a small bottle, uncorked, containing bisulphide of carbon, cover the barrel tightly with an old quilt or rug and let remain three or four days. Take out the bottle, and if any of the liquid remains in it cork tightly and put away in a secure place; it will do to use again. When uncorked it evaporates rapidly, and the gas, being heavier than air, settles down among the beans or peas or any other grain so treated, killing all insect life, but in no wise injuring the vitality of the seed, nor affecting them for subsequent use as food. Do not breathe the fumes, for it is injurious if taken into the lungs. Do not handle it about a fire, nor light a match when you are using it, as the gas is explosive. Give the seeds, barrel and room a good airing after treatment.

Yet to Come.

Blanche, Wilbur and Thomas were in the garden playing and making a great deal of noise, but small Jack sat in a corner very quietly, which for Jack was an unusual proceeding. After watching them for some time the mother's curiosity prompted her to ask:

"What are you playing?"

"We are playing house," answered Wilbur. "Blanche and I are the mother and father, and Thomas is the child."

"And what does Jack do?"

"Sh, sh! he isn't born yet."—Lippincott's.

Shanghai has a new cotton mill owned by a native Chinese company, with a mandarin as president.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review" of trade says:

Weather irregularities provided the only check to business, partly through the direct effect on retail distribution of seasonable wearing apparel, but more through the development of caution among traders in some agricultural sections where crops have been damaged or farm work regarded.

On the whole, however, encouraging progress is shown in most trade reports and industrial activity is unabated.

Textile manufacturing is in a better position than at any recent date, the strength of the raw materials giving additional firmness to finished fabrics.

Footwear factories in New England are well engaged, and there is no reduction in the forces at work in the various departments of the iron and steel industry.

Aside from the Chicago strike, there is exceptionally little friction between capital and labor, many higher wage scales going into effect during the week. Traffic returns are well maintained, railway earnings for April exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent., and lake navigation is heavy.

Coke prices are depressed by unprecedented production, but consumption is on a scale that precludes the possibility of any excessive accumulation in the near future.

Failures this week in the United States are 212, against 203 last week, 204 the preceding week and 207 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 22, against 15 last week, 21 the preceding week and 27 last year.

"Bradstreets" says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended May 4 are 1,279,864 bushels, against 1,260,316 last week, 1,192,718 this week last year, 3,201,680 in 1903, and 3,302,240 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 2,715,676 bushels, against 1,885,766 last week, 523,451 a year ago, 1,631,709 in 1903, and 126,755 in 1902.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,838 barrels; exports, 505 barrels.

WHEAT—Firm; spot, contract, 93¼@93⅜; spot, No. 2 red Western, 93¾@94; April, 93¼@93⅜; May, 92¼@92⅞; July, 83¼@85½; August, 82½ asked; steamer No. 2 red, 85¼@85½; receipts, 1,381 bushels; Southern by sample, 75@92; Southern on grade, 83¼@93¼.

CORN—Firmer; spot, 51@51⅛; April, 51@51⅛; May, 51@51⅛; July, 51⅜@51½; September, 51¾; steamer mixed, 47¼@47¾; receipts, 16,786 bushels; exports, 102,857 bushels; Southern white corn, 48@51; Southern yellow corn, 49@52½.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 white, 36@36½; No. 2 mixed, 34 sales; receipts, 3,137 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, 85 asked; receipts, 725 bushels.

HAY—Steady; No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed, unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; fancy imitation, 24@25; fancy creamery, 29@30; fancy ladle, 22@23; store-packed, 19@20.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; 16½.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged; large 13¾; medium, 14; small, 14¼.

SUGAR—Strong, unchanged; coarse granulated, 6.25; fine, 6.25.

New York.—FOUR—Receipts, 4,459 barrels; exports, 8,194 barrels. Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unsettled; receipts, 3,630; street price, extra creamery, 28; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 23@28; State dairy, common to extra, 21@27; renovated, common to extra, 17@26; Western imitation creamery, common to extra, 24@26.

CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 1,070.

EGGS—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 21,238.

LARD—Easy; Western steamed, 7.40; refined barely steady; continent, 7.50; South American, 8.25; compound, 5¼@5⅜.

SUGAR—Raw nominal; fair refining, 4; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝; molasses sugar, 3¾; refined quiet.

POTATOES—Weak. Florida, new, 3.00@5.25; State and Western, 75@1.00; Jersey sweets, 2.50@4.00.

PEANUTS—Quiet. Fancy hand picked, 5¼@5½; other domestic, 3¼@5½.

CABBAGES—Steady. Charleston, per barrel crate, 1.50@1.75.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Good to prime steers, 5.75@6.50; poor to medium, 4.25@5.40; stockers and feeders, 2.70@5.25; cows, 2.75@4.75; heifers, 2.50@5.50; canners, 1.60@2.40; bulls, 2.50@4.75; calves, 3.00@5.75.

HOGS—Mixed and butchers, 5.00@5.30; good to choice heavy, 5.00@5.32½; rough heavy, 4.65@4.95; light, 5.00@5.27½; bulk of sales, 500@5.25.

SHEEP—Good to choice wethers, shorn, 4.60@5.00; fair to choice mixed, shorn, 4.00@4.50; native lambs, shorn, 4.00@6.50.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers slow, 10c lower; bulls steady; medium cows 10c off; others steady to firm. Steers, 4.75@6.35; bulls, 3.25@4.75; cows, 1.90@4.65. Exports tomorrow, 1,460 cattle, 540 sheep, and 4,300 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Veals, 3.50@6.25; few tops, 6.50; dressed calves dull; city dressed veals, 7@10c per pound; country dressed, 5@8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs, 15@@25c. lower. Wooled lambs, prime to choice, 7.70@7.85; good clipped do., 5.75.

HOGS—Good to choice State hogs, 5.70@5.85.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

The average Japanese is better bathed than the average Britisher.

Wrinkles are poetically termed by the Japanese "waves of old age."

There are 374 towns, cities and villages in Spain now lighted by electricity.

Modern Japanese coins and banknotes bear legends in English as well as in Japanese.

The open spaces of London measure 21¼ square miles. The aggregate cost each year of the maintenance of the parks is less than a quarter of million sterling.

The Hawaiian Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto a law allowing baseball and similar amusements on Sunday, and permitting cigar and many other stores to remain open on that day.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE--1905.

Bellefonte, N. W., J. C. Harper
" S. W., Patrick Gherrity
" W. W., George R. Meek
Philipsburg, 1st W., J. W. Lukens
" 2nd W., Ira Howe
" 3rd W., E. G. Jones
Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
Howard, Howard Moore
Millheim, Pierce Musser
Milesburg, James Noll
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
Unionville, P. J. McDonnel, Fleming
State College, D. G. Meek
Banner, N. P., John F. Grove, Bellefonte
" S. P., John Grove, Bellefonte
Boggs, N. P., Ira Confer, Yarnell
" E. P., W. J. C. Barnhart, Roland
" W. P., Lewis Wallace, Milesburg
Burnside, William Hippie, Pine Glenn
College, Nathan Grove, Lemont
Curtin, R. A. Poorman, Romola
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
" W. P., Sumner Miller, Penna. Furnace
Gregg, N. P., Josiah C. Rossman, Spring Mills
" E. P., H. P. Herring, Penn Hall
" W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills
Haines, E. P., L. D. Orndorf, Woodward
" W. P., Ralph E. Stover, Aaronsburg
Halfmoon, Emory McAtee, Stormstown
Harris, John Weiland, Boalsburg
Howard, George D. Johnson, Roland
Huston, Henry Hale, Julian
Liberty, E. P., W. F. Harter, Blanchard
" W. P., Albert Bergner, Monument
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker
Miles, E. P., H. F. McManaway, Wolfs Store
" M. P., George B. Winters, Smullton
" W. P., G. Edward Miller, Rebersburg
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle
Penn, W. F. Smith, Millheim
Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
" S. P., George Goodhart, Centre Hall
" W. P., James B. Spangler, Tusseyville
Rush, N. P., W. F. Frank, Philipsburg
" E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Munson Station
" S. P., John T. Lonigan, Retort
Snow Shoe, E. P., Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe
" W. P., James Culver, Moshannon
Spring, N. P., C. M. Heisler, Bellefonte
" S. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
" W. P., John L. Dunlap, Bellefonte
Taylor, P. A. Hoover, Port Matilda
Union, John O. Peters, Fleming
Walker, E. P., Solomon Peck, Nittany
" M. P., John McAuley, Hublersburg
" W. P., John Cole, Zion
Worth, J. A. Williams, Port Matilda

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 A. M.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m. New York 2.03 p. m., Baltimore 12.15 p. m., Washington 1.20 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 80. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.25 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.28 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.45 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.47 p. m., New York 2.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.48 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.23 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m. Baltimore, 2.20 a. m., Washington, 3.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

5.33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 A. M.—Train 81. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.36 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 P. M.—Train 971. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week Days.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.	
P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 35	
1 48	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 25	
1 55	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 19	
2 00	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 14	
2 08	6 50	Millinburg	8 45	4 06	
2 20	7 02	Millmont	8 33	3 54	
2 28	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	3 46	
2 59	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 19	
3 10	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 10	
3 16	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 02	
3 28	8 06	Rising Springs	7 35	2 54	
3 32	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	2 48	
3 38	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	2 41	
3 45	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 36	
3 52	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 30	
3 56	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 25	
4 00	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 21	
4 04	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 17	
4 13	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 08	
4 16	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 05	
4 20	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 00	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m. 9.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.25 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.27 a. m. 10.03 a. m., 4.50, 5.40 p. m. and 8.12 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m. and 4.46 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.25 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.48 p. m.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

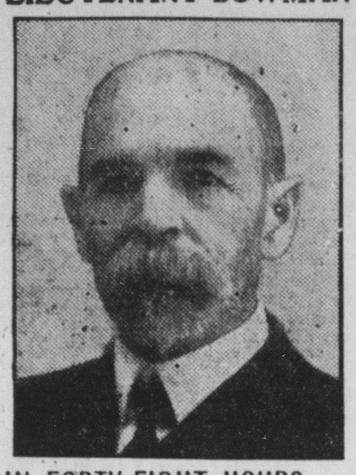
Read Down.			Stations	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 3	No 5		No 6	No 4	No 2
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv. Ar.	P M	P M	A M
7 10	2 39	6 40	BELLEFONTE	9 20	5 10	9 40
7 21	2 41	6 51	Nigh	9 07	4 57	9 27
7 26	2 46	6 56	Zion	9 01	4 51	9 21
7 33	2 53	7 03	Hecla Park	8 55	4 45	9 15
7 35	2 55	7 05	Dunkles	8 53	4 42	9 13
7 39	2 59	7 09	HUBLERSBURG	8 49	4 38	9 09
7 43	3 03	7 14	Snydertown	8 46	4 34	9 05
7 45	3 05	7 16	Nittany	8 44	4 31	9 02
7 47	3 07	7 19	Huston	8 42	4 28	9 00
7 51	3 11	7 23	LAMAR	8 39	4 25	8 57
7 53	3 13	7 25	Clintondale	8 36	4 22	8 54
7 57	3 17	7 29	Krider's Spring	8 32	4 18	8 51
8 01	3 21	7 33	Mackeyville	8 28	4 13	8 46
8 07	3 27	7 39	Cedar Springs	8 23	4 07	8 40
8 10	3 30	7 42	Salona	8 20	4 05	8 38
8 15	3 35	7 47	MILL HALL	8 15	4 00	8 33
(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)						
11 45	8 38		Jersey Shore	3 16	7 50	
12 20	9 10	Arr.	Wmsport Lve	2 40	7 20	
12 29	11 30	Lve.	Wmsport Arr.	2 25	6 50	
(Philad. & Reading Ry.)						
7 30	6 50		PHILA	8 36	11 30	
10 40	9 02		NEW YORK	4 30	7 30	
(Via Philad.)						
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M	
10 40		Ar	New York Lv	4 00		
(Via Tamaqua)						

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
6	4	2	STATIONS.	1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	2 25	8 50	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 00
6 15	2 10	8 40	Coleville	6 35	10 37	4 07
6 12	2 07	8 37	Morris	6 38	10 42	4 10
6 08	2 02	8 35	Stevens	6 43	10 47	4 15
6 03	1 55	8 31	Hunters	6 46	10 51	4 18
6 03	1 51	8 28	Fillmore	6 50	10 56	4 21
5 59	1 45	8 24	Briarly	6 55	11 02	4 25
5 55	1 40	8 20	Waddles	7 00	11 06	4 29
5 37	1 22	8 07	Krumrine	7 12	11 20	4 40
5 30	1 15	8 00	State College	7 25	11 35	4 45
5 10		7 45	Struble	7 27		4 50
5 05		7 40	Bloomsdorf	7 31		4 55
5 00		7 35	Pine Grove Cro.	7 35		5 00

LIEUTENANT BOWMAN



IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Cold Affected Head and Throat ---Attack Was Severe.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Lanham, Md., as follows:

"Though somewhat averse to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peruna.

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat. I have been able to fully cure myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack.

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends."—C. W. Bowman.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

Depth to Plant a Tree.

As to the depth to plant a tree, it seems to be the general idea that the future prosperity of the tree is proportionate to the depth and firmness with which it is placed in the ground, and the percentage that plant too shallow is almost too insignificant to be worth considering, for the sinning is all in the opposite direction:

Look for the mark made by the earth on the trunk of the tree when it stood in the nursery, and going by that, you will make no mistake. The roots want warmth, light and moisture, such as they receive when placed properly, but when hermetically sealed two to three feet in the ground, it is impossible to develop any vigorous root action while contending against the terribly handicaping conditions. Give your tree plenty of feeding ground, plenty of good, fibrous earth, and if the place of planting is not naturally suitable, dig it out deep and put in what is needed.—Suburban Life.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash.

Tomatoes, melons, cabbage, turnips, lettuce—in fact, all vegetables remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing *not less than* **10 per cent. actual Potash.** Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
93 Nassau Street, New York.

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles." Chas. H. Halpin, 109 Rivington St., New York, N.Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 596

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Has Million Butterflies.

Walter Rothschild, Lord Rothschild' elder son, has in his enormous museum, at Tring Park, England, says the Detroit Free Press, a collection of more than 1,000,000 butterflies, the biggest private collection in the world. Besides butterflies it contains stuffed specimens of a great number of rare animals and birds, including the great auk, with two eggs, valued at $1,700 each; a sable antelope and a Mongolian wild horse. There are 160,000 specimens of birds.

The stories of extravagant prices paid by Rothschild for rare butterflies are commonly made up out of whole cloth. Nor was there, as reported, any special mission to arctic regions for rare fleas. Some whalers in the arctic circle were simply instructed to look out for certain seals, and Mrs. Rothschild gave instructions that the skins were to be searched for any rare insects. A New York journalist boarded the whaler on its return to America and the tale of the arctic flea went around the world.

Vast Increase in Immigration.

Immigration into the United States will rise this year to astonishing proportions if the record for the first quarter of the current year be maintained to its close. Over 11,000 foreigners arrived in New York in two days in March, an unprecedented showing. The number of arrivals during the first quarter of 1905 has never been exceeded during a like period in former years. It is probable that the immigration this year will be double that of 1904. Extraordinary efforts are being made to furnish transportation. Ships hitherto engaged in other service are in demand for the transportation of the coming hosts from Europe and steerage accommodations are booked ahead for several months. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Time Flies.

A small boy who was waiting with his mother in a twelve-story office building on Chestnut street the other day, watched with fascination an indicator which showed, by a pointing hand on a dial, where the mounting car was. "Mamma," he said, "now I know why everybody here hurries so. Just look how fast that clock goes!"—Philadelphia Record.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Schiller's Father's Wish.

Apropos of the Friedrich Schiller centenary it is interesting to recall that when the news of the birth of the poet reached his father, the latter besought God to bestow upon the boy "those gifts of mind and soul to which he himself, through lack of education, had never attained."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There is distress in the north of Ireland as well as in the southwest.

Popular Cars.

The Pope-Hartford and Pope-Tribune gasoline cars and runabouts meet the specific demands of a large class of automobile users. They are simple in construction, free from complication and efficient. Prices from $500 to $1600. For finely illustrated catalogues and descriptive matter, address Dept. A. Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

St. Moritz, Switzerland, has the biggest tobogan slide in the world

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Two tons of rags are required to make one of paper.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17 1900

Russia in Europe alone has an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never Fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

London's new county hall, on the Thames, will cover 5.6 acres.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S CURE

Sores on Face and Back—Tried Many Doctors Without Success—Gives Thanks to Cuticura.

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing under date of June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment did it."

Twelve million hats are made annually in the United Kingdom.

WINCHESTER
"NUBLACK" BLACK POWDER SHELLS

The "Nublack" is a grand good shell. It is good in construction, primed with a quick and sure primer, and carefully loaded with the best brands of powder and shot. It is a favorite among hunters and other users of black powder shells on account of its uniform shooting, evenness of pattern and strength to withstand reloading.

ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

Governor Pennypacker has vetoed the act creating the Department of State Charitable Institutions, which provides for a commissioner with $10,000 salary and a number of assistants. In his message the Governor says: "The purpose of this bill is to create a Department of State Charitable Institutions, and the system elaborated in it would probably, if it became a law, be of benefit to the Commonwealth and enable the Governor and the General Assembly to secure much important information concerning the condition of the institutions which the State either supports or to which it makes appropriations. Unfortunately there is no provision in the bill either for intrusting the work to the Board of Public Charities or for the repeal of the act creating that board, and of the subsequent acts imposing duties upon it. Should the present bill become a law, the Commonwealth would have a Department of State Charitable Institutions and a Board of Public Charities, both engaged in substantially the same work and both exercising supervision and a certain control over the charitable institutions. This state of affairs would necessarily lead to expense, trouble and confusion. Each is required to make report to the Legislature and in all probability, at times, their respective recommendations would be in conflict. The institutions are required to permit at all times an examination of their bokks and records, and a duplication of this visitorial authority would impose unnecessary burdens upon them. The expenses attendant upon both would have to be provided and at the present session of the Assembly bills have been passed making appropriations to each of them. In addition, under the terms of the joint resolution approved April 18, 1905, a commission was appointed 'to make a full and complete investigation' into the condition of the various charitable institutions, and an appropriation has been made for the purpose. There would then be three different bodies authorized to make like inquiries. The report of the commission, when made, may furnish important information and enable the General Assembly at a subsequent session to create a Department of Charities, having all the light that can be thrown upon the subject."

A rumor is current in Chester to the effect that Charles M. Schwab is negotiating for the purchase of the Roach Shipyard, to be used in connection with the Tidewater Steel plant in the construction of ships for the Russian navy. John B. Roach, president of the Delaware River Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, said that he had not received any offer from Schwab or any other person for the sale of the yard. When asked why general overhauling operations were being made in the yard he said: "We are simply gathering all the unavailable material, which will be sold as junk."

Hanover Borough oCuncil received a communication from the State Monument Commission asking permission to erect the monument in commemoration of the battle of Hanover on the site in Center Square now occupied by the fountain. After much discussion Council decided to ask the commission whether Wirt Park would not be an acceptable site for the shaft.

Dr. E. C. Kitchen, of Amityville, was arrested by County Detective Merkel, charged with selling liquor without a license. Dr. Kitchen conducts a sanitarium and is said to have sold liquors to farmers in the vicinity. The arrest was ordered by the District Attorney.

A mad dog got into the kennels of the Lima Fox Hunting Club, Media, and bit fourteen fine hounds, valued at $500. Two of the dogs were literally torn to pieces. All the dogs that were bitten had to be killed.

A lighted match thrown carelessly aside started a fire in Solebury Township which damaged more than fifty acres of valuable timber. Neighbors, after hard fighting, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The losers are William W. Hurley, William L. Ely, Ridgeway Ely, John S. Williams and Richard E. Ely.

Dr. A. W. Martin died at Allentown after drinking large quantities of water when greatly overheated by violent exercise. He was 48 years old.

A conference of scientists, nurserymen and fruit growers will be held in the Governor's private office this week to discuss ways and means for fighting the San Jose scale and other fruit tree destroyers. The State has appropriated $30,000 to fight the scale.

A company has been organized at Conestoga Center that will construct a trolley line from Lancaster to Safe Harbor, along the Susquehanna. The route proposed takes in New Danville, Conestoga Center and other points having no trolley communication at present.

Amandus Sampson, who operates ore mines in Williams Township, sent his wife to bank to cash a check for $1000 to pay off his employees. Mrs. Sampson drew the money and left it lying at the postoffice. It was found an hour afterwards by one of the clerks, who returned it to the owner.

While Mrs. William Parson, of Lorah, was in her garden she espied a black snake about 5 feet long. Mrs. Parson was so frightened that in her attempt to get away she fell and her collar bone was broken.

Mrs. Susan Levan, aged 80 years, of Friedensburg, fell down a flight of stairs and was killed.

Henry Rothgaber, 8 years old, was killed on an elevator at a livery stable in Lebanon. His father was recently killed on the railroad at Altoona.

Awakened to the need of protection from fire by a $30,000 blaze which threatened their town with destruction a few weeks ago, residents of Avon have organized a fire department and subscribed money to purchase a full equipment.

The Village Improvement Association of Doylestown celebrated its tenth anniversary. Mrs. Alfred Paschall, of Philadelphia, read an historical paper. A reception followed.

A runaway horse at Duncansville dashed into the open door of the Lutheran Church, ruining the carpet and breaking several pews.

WOULD NOT BE KISSED.

American's Objection to Osculation Astonished Foreigners.

This is the true story of how a certain pianist, who has been amusing New York with his music and his manners, got possession of his muffler. He saw it first—the muffler that became his own—on the neck of a man to whom he had just been introduced.

"I like your muffler," he said, by way of conversation. "I give you a dollar for your muffler."

"Extremely flattered, I'm sure; but I don't care to sell out just at present," replied the American.

"I give you a dollar," reiterated the pianist serenely. "The muffler will be second hand. A dollar is a good price."

The American pulled the muffler from his neck. "Accept it with my compliments," he said, wearily. "Keep your money, and be—so good as to accept the muffler."

The pianist was overjoyed. "Generous man," he exclaimed with tears in his voice. "I kiss you for that." Spreading out his arms he rushed on the American.

"I'll be hanged if you do!" cried the intended victim, who proceeded to grasp the piano pounder by the shoulders and shake him until his teeth rattled.

The musician recovering his breath as the American was vanishing out of the door.

"Men of your country are so cold, so very cold," he remarked to a bystander.

Fixing Railroad Rates.

Making railroad rates is like playing a game of checkers or chess. Communities to be benefited, producers, manufacturers or shippers to be aided represent the pieces used. Every possible move is studied for its effect on the general result by skilled traffic managers. A false move in the making of freight rates may mean the ruin of a city, of a great manufacturing interest, of an agricultural community. Railroads strive to build up all these so that each may have an equal chance in the sharp competition of business. So sensitive to this rivalry are the railroads that in order to build up business along their lines they frequently allow the shipper to practically dictate rates. Rate making has been a matter of development; of mutual concessions for mutual benefit. That is why the railroads of the United States have voluntarily made freight rates so much lower in this country than they are on the government-owned and operated railways of Europe and Australia that they are now the lowest transportation rates in the world.

President Johnson Poor Writer.

The letters of President Taylor are rare, but perhaps those of Andrew Johnson are the rarest, as he did but little of his own writing. His son conducted most of his correspondence and signed his father's name to the letters. It is related that one reason why President Johnson wrote so little was owing to an accident which happened to him when he was working at his trade as tailor. One day a tailor's heavy iron goose fell on his arm, so injuring that member that he found it extremely difficult to indulge in penmanship thereafter. Andrew Johnson was the poorest writer among the presidents as well as the rarest. His handwriting was very much of a scrawl and can scarcely be deciphered by the average reader.

Young Rockefeller's Training.

At Brown university, where John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was graduated in the class of 1897, tales are still told to show how his father impressed on him the same scrupulous regard to detail that made the Standard Oil Company successful. One day when John Jr., was down in the city of Providence with a couple of girls, he took them into a convenient drug store and treated them to ice cream soda. After he had paid the checks and before he left the store he surprised his fair companions by pulling out a pocket memorandum book and entering: "Three ice cream sodas, thirty cents."

QUICK RESULTS.

W. J. Hill, of Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

Sassafras Tea His Tonic.

The odor of the sassafras tea circulates around the private office of Acting Secretary Adee in the state department, Washington, these days. Two months in the year Mr. Adee drinks tea, but in March and April he brews sassafras by way of spring medicine. He has a tiny brewing outfit tucked away in his desk and when the thirst comes upon him he boils a little water and makes him a cup of tea. And no matter what weighty international problem is under discussion Mr. Adee sets it aside for a few minutes when the time for such refreshment arrives.

MOTHERHOOD

Actual Sterility in Women Is Very Rare—Healthy Mothers and Children Make Happy Homes.

Many women long for a child to bless their homes, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the entire female organism, curing all displacements, ulceration and inflammation.

A woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution. Is not that an incentive to prepare for a healthy maternity?

If expectant mothers would fortify themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for thirty years has sustained thousands of women in this condition, there would be a great decrease in miscarriages, in suffering, and in disappointments at birth.

The following letters to Mrs. Pinkham demonstrate the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in such cases.

Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice-President of Milwaukee Business Woman's Association, of 614 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was married for several years and no children blessed our home. The doctor said I had a complication of female troubles and I could not have any children unless I could be cured. For months I took his medicines, trying in vain for a cure, but at last my husband became disgusted and suggested that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; this I did, and I improved steadily in health, and in less than two years a beautiful child came to bless our home. Now we have something to live for, and all the credit is due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Mae P. Wharry, Secretary of the North Shore Oratorical Society, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis., writes.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me, and I am so glad I took it, for it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy one within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, which is the pride and joy of our household. Every day I bless Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the light, health and happiness it brought to our home."

If any woman thinks she is sterile, or has doubts about her ability to carry a child to a mature birth let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is free to all expectant or would-be mothers. She has helped thousands of women through this anxious period.

Women suffering with irregular or painful menstruation leucorrhœa, displacement, ulceration or inflammation of the womb, that bearing down feeling or ovarian trouble, backache, bloating or nervous prostration, should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills, and accept no substitute.

Many Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

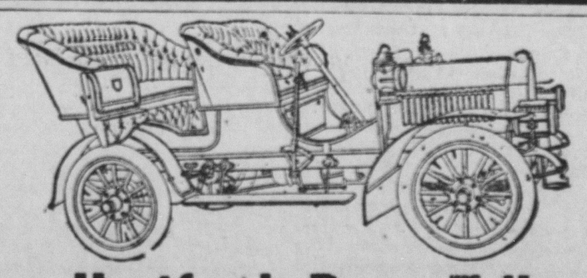
LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get **one full pound** of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)

(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.



Pope-Hartford Pope-Tribune

Modern Gasoline Cars and Runabouts at Moderate Prices.

Backed by 27 Years of Manufacturing Experience.

6 to 16 H.P. Prices, $500 to $1600

Simple Construction, Luxurious Equipment.

Address Dept. A For Complete Catalogues.

Pope Manufacturing Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Members A. L. A. M.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 812 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.
CONSUMPTION